THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXVII. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY AUGUST 26, 1857. NUMBER 40.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE, THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—IN ADVANCE.—Daily Journal $10; Country Daily $8; Tri-Weekly $6; Weekly $2; Evening Bulletin $6, if mailed $8; Weekly Bulletin $1.

CLUB PRICES.—1 Advance.—3 Country Dailies or Tri-Weeklies for $15; Weekly—1 copy 2 years $3; 2 copies 1 year $5; 5 copies $8 each; 12 copies or over $1 50 each. Weekly Bulletin—11 copies for $10.

Payments by mail are payable in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

In Weekly Journal—Each square (10 lines or less) for 1st insertion.....$1 00

Each continuance.....75

Advertisements continued in the Weekly Bulletin, if they are continued also in the Weekly Journal, will be charged at or the rate of 10 cents for each continuance, if not continued in Weekly Journal 20 cents.

☞ The postage on the Journal, as charged by the post master in this city, is—

Daily, 13½ cents per quarter;
Tri-Weekly, 9¾ cents per quarter;
Weekly, 3½ cents per quarter;

If sent to any postoffice in this State, and—

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AGENTS.

Dr. J. B. Nichols, Lovelaceville, Ky., is authorized to receive subscriptions and collect and receipt for money due us for subscriptions to our paper.

☞ Remittances by mail, when registered, at our risk.

☞ With the view of encouraging the getting-up of clubs for the Weekly Journal, we propose giving on the 1st of January, 1858, to the person who will send us

600 subscribers, a Gold Lever Watch, worth $150
500 do do do do $120
400 do do do do $100
300 do do do do $75
200 do do do do $50
100 do the Daily Journal and a library of miscellaneous or agricultural works, worth $15.

75 subscribers, the Country-Daily Journal and a library of miscellaneous or agricultural works, worth $10.

To prevent a mistake, we will thank whoever competes for the above prizes to send us a written receipt, stating the number of subscribers sent, which receipt will be signed and returned, and on the 1st of January, 1858, must be returned to us A strict compliance with our published rates is required.

Sample papers will be sent to any one requiring them.

The friends who have sent us clubs since the 1st of January, 1857, can compete for the premiums now offered, and we will credit them with the number of subscribers sent us.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—A large number of subscriptions to our Weekly Journal will expire during July and August. We have written to our friends who kindly sent us their clubs last year, and advised them that their clubs will soon expire. We hope they will continue their kind efforts, and not only have the same clubs renewed, but will take some pains to add to them. We are now engaged in one of the most important political contests in which the American party has yet engaged. We have entered upon it with renewed determination to pour out all our energies in behalf of American principles and to struggle on to attain a glorious victory for our party which shall cheer the hearts of our countrymen throughout the land. In all the departments of our paper no expense or labor shall be spared to make it one of the most useful and interesting in the Union, but we ask our friends everywhere to strengthen our hands by extending our circulation and enabling us to [illegible] greater number of our

HOW THE ELECTIONS ARE CARRIED.—The recent investigations in the contested election case in Philadelphia have disclosed a series of astounding systematic frauds upon the ballot-box. The testimony in this case showed that a man came into the room where the polls were held, who swore he would knock the inspector's head off if an illegal vote was not put in the box, and did not leave till a clerk put it in; in one division, fifteen organ-grinders voted on three naturalization certificates; in another, a drunken boy, who told the election officers that neither he nor his father was a citizen, was allowed to vote. Many of the officers held positions in the post-office or under the city government, and several resigned the day before the election, in order to evade the legal disqualification. The seal of the court had been counterfeited upon forged certificates of naturalization; certificates, with the genuine seal, were left exposed to theft in the office of the clerk, and whole reams were printed for a political committee from the same form of type used for those furnished the clerk.

It was by such infamous frauds as these that the Democratic party obtained a majority of the votes for its candidate, when in fact that party had only a minority of the legal votes. The frauds developed by this investigation were so stupendous that the commissioners before whom the examination was conducted have been compelled to refuse the certificate of election to the Democratic candidate and to give it to his competitor, who was found to be certainly elected by a very respectable majority, when the fraudulent votes, proved to have been given to his competitor, were subtracted from the vote reported in his favor.

This systematic fraud upon the elective franchise has grown to be an intolerable evil. It is as complete an abnegation of the right of suffrage to those who are entitled to vote as the forcibly keeping them away from the polls. It has been practiced to such an alarming extent by the so-called Democratic party that honest and honorable men, who are unwilling to engage in such villainous practices, are deterred from becoming candidates for important offices, and our public affairs are thus given into the control of reckless partisans and unscrupulous politicians. The real purpose of the election are lost sight of entirely, and success at any cost, or by any means, however dishonest or disreputable, is the object aimed at. It is a fixed fact that the Democratic party in this State has deliberately set itself at work to overcome a known and acknowledged majority against it, not by producing any change in the opinions of the legal voters in the district, but by the introduction of a sufficient number of fraudulent votes to overcome the majority and to stifle the expressed will of that majority of the legal voters. If these men who thus propose to carry an election by fraudulent votes were to undertake by force and arms to suppress the vote of the majority or to drive off from the polls a sufficient number of their opponents to enable them to carry an election, it would be infinitely less dishonorable and less disgraceful than to attempt to accomplish the same object by insidious frauds. This evil of attempting to carry elections by fraud does not stop at the abuse of the ballot box by the introduction of fraudulent votes; following in the progressive footsteps of crime which appears to become daily more and more rife in this country and continually more familiar and less repulsive to the people, Democratic partisans have gone beyond the corruption of the ballot box, and when this is not sufficient for their purpose they resort to making corrupt returns. We find the following in the St. Louis Democrat:

We stated on yesterday that, unless fraud were perpetrated, the election of Maj. Rollins was a fixed fact. We reiterate the same to-day, but we are free to add that we are convinced that frauds are being perpetrated. Our advices from the county of Jefferson to the effect that the fact game of amended returns has been begun. Thus the county of [illegible] has been certified to the Secretary of State as one majority for Stewart and so recorded; but now Col. Alcock sends us a manuscript certificate giving Stewart two HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE majority. Col. Alcock has convinced that the numbers in their desperation have sent out runners to secure returns from the remotest parts of the remaining counties, with instructions to alter the figures to suit the necessities of the case. This fact would seem to have already transpired in regard to Adair and Marion, and there is every reason to expect the same in regard to any other ground. If the fraud has been thus begun, where shall it end? The villainy that was perpetrated at the last election, when Maj. Hancock Jackson was elected Lieutenant Governor, was only consummated by the fraudulent returns from Polk county, and now we have the same man, in the same county, moving in behalf of a like fraud.

If this be true, it is a depth of infamy to which we would fain have believed that no man or set of men had yet attained. The Democrat adds:

What do our citizens say to such an act? Are they prepared to stand idly by and see their dearest privileges violated and outraged by a pack of political profligates, who are worse than the ballot-stuffers of California? Will they submit to fraud and villainy at the hands of the Cleaveland-Jackson-Governor *gang too*, and acknowledge Governor in fact, we enough. Will they now permit a repetition of the outrages of '54, when Governor Wm. Cunningham lady, Having been acquitted on the murder, they now attempt the inheritance. And in order to effect it they bring up the additional returns as an *afterbirth*, and seek to gain it off upon the community as the genuine evidence of their birthright. But they have been caught. Even the Republican, which has acted as their physician in the previous case, has turned traitor to their evidence, and in very cautious statements acknowledges that the child was not born. Like Dr. Ud, it feared to go any further, and has accordingly consulted legal advisers, and by putting the opposite party on guard, brought about the denouement. Whilst we must commend the manliness of a conscience which induced our colemporary to this deed, we cannot but at the same time denounce, in extreme terms, the fraud which is attempted. It is infamous—its detestable—it is damnable, and the parties to it should be made an example of by the first vigilance committee that meets in the State.

From the latest advices we have received, we are inclined to believe that, notwithstanding all the frauds that may have been perpetrated in the recent Missouri election, Rollins, the American candidate, has been elected, but his election does not mitigate to any extent the enormity of the frauds that may have been perpetrated, and we most earnestly hope that wherever they may have occurred the honest and fair-minded citizens of all parties will unmistakeably set their seal of condemnation upon those by whom they have been perpetrated by giving hereafter an overwhelming majority against the candidates of the party by which such infamous practices have been countenanced and encouraged.

It is idle to expect that these frauds will cease to be perpetrated so long as the importation of the material out of which fraudulent votes are chiefly manufactured continues, for there will always be found unscrupulous men who will not hesitate to use this material for such purposes; but these election frauds may to a very great extent be prevented by the adoption of judicious registry laws, by which many of the outrages enumerated in the frauds disclosed by the investigation of the Pennsylvania case would be precluded. That such laws are needed in all our States cannot be denied, and they will find no opposition nor objection except among those who wish to retain opportunities to carry the elections when necessary by fraudulent means. It must be evident to all who have closely observed the election returns in this State in the last Presidential election and in the recent Presidential election that gross and extensive frauds were perpetrated which would have been prevented by a good registry law, and that such a law is greatly needed in our State no candid citizen can deny.

The Democratic organs have objected to a registry law ostensibly upon the pretence that it will add to qualifications of the voter beyond what is now required in the Constitution, and that it is not in the power of the Legislature to add to or subtract from the qualifications expressed in the Constitution. This is a mere subterfuge and utterly inapplicable to the case in point. The requirements of a proper registry law make no change in the conditions of constitutional qualifications, but only protect those who possess them in the just exercise of their constitutional rights by establishing a means by which that possession may be truly ascertained.

This subject will doubtless be brought to the attention of our next General Assembly, and we would again and again urge upon our Representatives the importance of adopting such preventions against frauds in elections. It is true that, from the opposition to the passage of such a law already manifested by the Democratic organs, it can hardly be expected that a registry law of a proper character will be passed by the Democratic majority in the ensuing Legislature; but even in the ranks of that majority there may be found enough good men to unite with the Americans and procure its passage, and those who oppose it will be held to a strict and heavy accountability by a people who have too long been outraged and disfranchised by the election frauds which may thus be prevented.

REVISION OF THE PATENT LAWS.—We are pleased to see a movement being made toward the modification and re-construction of the laws under which patents are now obtained. The present system, while it is based on just principles, is promotive of legislation that is to an extent ruinous to deserving patentees, and wholly favorable to those of doubtful pretensions. Indeed, while the system is based upon just and proper principles, they are so difficult of application that it has been doubted whether any real benefit was to be derived or not. The Parliament of Great Britain has proposed to abolish the whole scheme, and in France the National Academy has frequently rewarded inventions, a substitute for a patent from the Government.

It is a melancholy fact that truly valuable inventions and discoveries are not certain of rewards under the present patent system. We all know the history of Eli Whitney and his invaluable cotton gin—how he acquired nothing by it but litigation, trouble, and death in a debtor's prison. Professor Morse's experience is almost similar. He has received no remuneration for his magnetic telegraph, though the world is freely enjoying its manifold advantages, and, when asked for advice by inventors, his response is that they should take out no patents.

On several occasions bills for the modification of the patent laws have been reported in the Senate, but have not been acted upon. The bill which was before the last Congress received the approbation of Judge Mason, the Commissioner of Patents. It embraced many very beneficial provisions, but did not meet all the necessities of the case. A legal adviser for the office may be required, in addition to the officer who authenticates the acts of the Bureau.

The separation of the agricultural branch of the bureau from the patent branch is obviously expedient. It is of such importance and popularity that it is entitled to be formed into an independent bureau. Latterly, its operations have been extended and its sphere of practical utility widened.

☞ A Washington correspondent of the Tribune mentions a curious story relating to the British consulship at New York. A Mr. Schedel, employed in the office, is said to have urged on the prosecution of Barclay, last year, with a view of procuring the place himself. He was disappointed, for Mr. Schedel was not appointed. He sailed for Europe in the French steamer Lyonnaise, which was lost. Schedel was saved, and in the agony of his remorse wrote a confession of his misdeeds, admitting that he "done" Mr. Barclay, but not saying exactly wherein. This letter has been filed in the State Department for the purpose of showing that Mr. Barclay was not guilty in the recruiting business as charged, and that he ought to receive his exequatur, if Lord Palmerston sees fit to send him back.

☞ The new potato crop is causing some anxiety in Ireland. From all the midland counties the reports are decidedly favorable, both with respect to the yield of the crop and the absence of disease, and even from the inferior portion of the country the accounts are comparatively satisfactory. But there is said to be no doubt whatever that the "rot" has appeared in a marked and virulent form throughout an extensive district along the coast of the south. Specimens have been sent from other parts of the country concur in representing the crop as healthy and flourishing.

THE SUGAR CANE.—Reports as to the Chinese sugar cane begin to come in. Mr. A. J. Mellen, of Dracut, Mss., writes the Lowell Courier that he planted one acre of it on or about the 1st of May. It came up well, and grew very rapidly, resembling common corn grass; but it grew much stouter, and acquired an enormous size, some of it standing nine feet high, and is still growing. He has cut a part of the crop and fed it out to his cattle, and he says he has never found any better feed for them.

NEW SPIRITUAL NOTES.—Notes of the denomination of one, two, three, and five dollars, purporting to be the issue of the Bank of Morgan, State of Georgia, have been placed in circulation in Cincinnati within a few days past. We have already mentioned that this bank is a bogus concern, although Dye's New York Reporter quotes it at one per cent. discount.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE LEE.—A recent arrival at San Francisco brings intelligence of the death of Wm. L. Lee, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Kingdom, who died of consumption at Honolulu, on the 28th of May. Mr. Lee was a native of New York. He had been residing at the Islands since October, 1846.

☞ The Hon. Henry Winter Davis was on Wednesday night unanimously nominated for re-election to Congress by a convention of his district, composed of the twelve upper wards of the city of Baltimore.

☞ Mr. John F. First, who died by poison in Russell-like last week, was a member elect of the Kentucky Legislature. He was an American.

THE NORTH AGAINST THE SOUTH.—A great race has been effected in New York, which will challenge the attention of all lovers of the turf. The contests of Eclipse and Henry, Bascombe and Post Boy, Boston and Fashion, and Fashion and Peytona are to be renewed in a struggle which will perhaps prove more exciting than them all. Porter's "Spirit" says:

Charleston, the superb Alphonso, the sovereign, out of Millwood, is to meet the renowned Nicholas I, by Glencoe, out of Nannie Rhodes, and we shall have what we may fairly call a race. This brilliant prospect has been brought about by Mr. John L. Goelay who has leased the Fashion Course, made up a stake, and secured for it the entrance of the two above named horses.

The Course, we do not expect, with the brief time now left him, and the nearness of the fall meeting in Virginia and Kentucky, to be able to organize an entire meeting on the Fashion course this season, but he does intend within his power, by offering a stake for four mile heats, $10,000 entrance, half forfeit, with an addition of $2,000 if the race is run, and securing the attendance of the horses which stand foremost of all others in the country, and which the public most anxiously wish to see contend.

We predict a great attendance on the day when Nicholas I and Charleston are to run, and if these persons are convicted of conspiring against the life of the Emperor they will unquestionably demand of the English Government their extradition. So that we shall in fact have to receive an important addition to your already large penal emigration. It was not at first credited that Ledru Rollin and Mazzini had fallen so low in their revolutionary resources as to be forced to countenance the movement with assassination. But the evidence seems to put this question entirely beyond a doubt. Their mental excuse, no doubt, was that they were only indeed that no revolution was possible, and that the end justified the means.

The Emperor returned yesterday from his long visit at Chambery, and passed rapidly through town in an open carriage to the Palace of St. Cloud, where the Empress and Imperial Prince awaited his return. The Prefect of the Seine has gone to Havre to make arrangements for the passage of their Majesties through that city on their way to the Isle of Wight. The necessity of surrounding the Emperor's person with unusual precautions is felt by the police, and no movements are made now by his Majesty without first giving the police time to make the necessary dispositions.

Large Grant of Land to the Little Rock and Memphis Railroad.—An adjustment has just been made in the Department of the Interior, of the Benton railroad from Little Rock to Memphis, whereby 89,200 acres of land have been certified to the State of Arkansas, under the act of Congress of the 9th of February, 1853. A previous adjustment, last month, for the main trunk of the Cairo and Fulton road, under the act abovementioned, embraces a total of 1,125,000 acres. The main trunk traverses the State from southwest to northeast, diagonally, and is 391 miles long in Arkansas, and 77½ miles in Tennessee.

STATE AID TO RAILROADS.—We have repeatedly called attention to the importance of fostering and sustaining the railroad enterprises in Kentucky by extending to them the aid of the State to a sufficient extent to insure their completion. There is not a railroad projected or in process of construction within the borders of our State which, if completed and judiciously managed, will not be profitable to the stockholders; but most if not all of these roads require for their completion, under existing circumstances, to great an amount of capital to be furnished immediately by the individuals by whom their construction has been undertaken. There is not one of these roads that will not certainly by the time they are finished add to the actual wealth of the State several times the amount of the cost of their construction, by enhancing the value of lands and increasing the profit upon their products and cheapening the cost of transportation; but the farmers and land owners who will thus be benefited either have not the means necessary to insure this completion or they have not yet become convinced that large profits will ultimately if not directly be realized upon such investments. In the mean time all the great interests of our State and our cities are either positively languishing or do not keep up with our neighbors in the march of material progress.

It requires little calculation to show that we are losing as a State millions by the delay in the completion of these improvements. If the Louisville and Nashville railroad were finished within a reasonable time, the increase in the value of property, consequent upon the consummation of this great enterprise, in the city of Louisville alone would soon amount to many times the whole cost of the road, while all the counties upon the line of its route would be benefited almost beyond computation. Similar results would attend the completion of other roads in every part of the State where they have been begun or have been projected. But while these improvements, so vitally essential to the common welfare of the State, are altogether unexpended or at best drag their slow length along at a snail's pace, the more enterprising people of the adjoining States east and west and north and south of Kentucky are energetically pressing forward with their railroads, securing to themselves the rich harvests of trade and travel which are now within our reach, and not only cutting us off from advantages that we might enjoy but actually taking away from us those which we already possess.

The interests of Louisville and of Kentucky demand the speedy completion of these enterprises, and it is useless now to hope for "such a consummation devoutly to be wished" without State aid. Very few of the railroads in the Union have been built exclusively by individual subscriptions. Most of them have been constructed chiefly with loans negotiated upon the faith of the estimated profits of the enterprise and a small individual subscription, but the time has passed when railroads can be built by such means. Railroad bonds and county bonds issued for railroad purposes have become a drug in the markets of the world where until recently plenty of purchasers were found for them. It is needless now to speculate upon the causes by which this state of things has been produced. It is our duty to devise means by which the difficulty may be avoided, and the extension of State aid is suggested by experience and reason as the best if not the only means for this purpose.

The feasibility of extending State aid to railroads and other internal improvements in Kentucky was patiently and thoroughly investigated by the committees on internal improvements both in the House of Representatives and the Senate, at the last session of our State Legislature, and it was demonstrated that such aid might be given to the extent of $10,000,000 without embarrassing the finances of the State in any way whatever, and actually with out adding to the present rate of taxation, and it was computed that an equitable distribution of ten millions of dollars would place all the projected improvements of any importance in such a condition as to insure their speedy completion. This is one of the most important subjects that can claim the attention of the people of the State, and it should not be hillowed to escape that of their representatives in the Legislature.

DEATH OF EUGENE SUE.—The telegraph news by the foreign steamer of yesterday announces the death of the great French novelist Eugene Sue. His name and works are as familiar as household words wherever genius is appreciated. We all remember the advent of his chief literary performance—the Mysteries of Paris—and how eagerly thousands and millions in all parts of the world devoured that wonderful and thrilling and magnificent creation of the master intellect of the French. It was not, perhaps, free from blemishes as the severest fastidious taste could have desired, but its depth of feeling and tragic l splendor will cause it ever to remain a monument to the abilities of its author.

NEBRASKA.—The election in this Territory was lately contested, for a wonder not on political grounds, but mainly with reference to the location of the seat of government. Four candidates, Chapman, Democrat, Thayer, Independent, Rankin, Democrat, and Furguson, Democrat, stand for the race, a half dozen or more having [illegible] for the Judges' stand pretty well [illegible] to the Chapman, it is understood, was [illegible] candidate, beating Judge Furguson [illegible]

THE GAME PLAYED OUT.—The Cincinnati Crescle says the South has been *Pelted* and *Pierced*, and now the last act of the Democratic farce is played out, and she is ignominiously *Bucked* before the eyes of the nation.

HIGHLY INTERESTING LETTER.—The following interesting letter from "Americus," the able Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, is very interesting:

PARIS, Thursday, July 30.

Since the date of my last, the Moniteur has officially announced that the French Government did not intend to send an army to China. This official announcement confirms an opinion I long ago expressed to you, to the effect that the French Government intended to pursue very nearly the same policy and to occupy very nearly the same position in China as the Government of the United States. A word of ridicule, or a word spoken in derision, goes farther in France towards ruining a cause than all the logic, than a serious discourse; and I have heard it remarked once repeated in political circles that the word attributed to the Grand Duke Constantine about "pulling the chestnuts out of the fire" for the British, served us the turning point between an alliance or non-alliance on the China question.

You, perhaps, saw the celebrated article of the Constitutionel against Belgium on the occasion of the riots there two months ago, which terminated with the savage and brutal words, *Finis Polonæ!*—words as cruel when pronounced against Poland as they were now toward Belgium. But the Constitutionel, forgetting the storm of indignation raised over its head by this article, is now in turn launching its crushing predictions (and the Constitutionel's predictions are wishes) against England apropos of her Indian revolt. Next we shall hear the Napoleonic organ cry, *Vive Britannia!* But the Constitutionel's ready predictions, born of passion, are already contradicted by the facts. Other organs see in the loss of the English power in the East the first step in the downfall of that great Empire. Perhaps this is only a little revenge over the late disquisitions of the English press on the decadence of France; we are, in fact, out of indulgence for their good judgment, disposed to accept this view of the case.

The trial of the three Italians compromised in the affair in the projected attempt on the Emperor's life is set down for the 8th of August. At their last examination, two of the prisoners, Bartolotti and Grilli, made avowals by which it appears that the first of the two was the agent of the Italian refugees to keep an account of the movements of the Emperor, while Grilli avows that his duty was to attempt the Emperor's life. Tibaldi refuses to make any avowals, and yet he is known to be the principal. Tibaldi lived in the rue Menelmontant, in this city, where he was occupied as a machinest, and where the operations were carried on.

It was at the end of January that at London that gave the first intimations of the affair. There they saw frequent visits of Bartolotti, Grilli, and two Italians not mentioning, at London, Massarenti and Campanella, at the houses of Mazzini and Ledru Rollin. Subsequently they ascertained that Bartolotti and Grilli had left for Paris, and that Mazzini had gone to Genoa. In Paris, Bartolotti was kept under the minds of cautious people, and I think the prevailing impression in the English mind is, that the enterprise will fail. At the same time the feeling is universal that if it occurs, it will be the last. The continuous length of nearly 3,000 miles could be made up among them. The experiments were made with great care, under the supervision of Mr. Bright, the engineer, and Mr. Whitehouse, the electrician of the company. On the night of the 20th of October, 1856, ten gutta-percha-covered wires, each measuring over 200 miles, were connected, so that a continuous circuit was formed of above 2,000 miles, and signals were distinctly and satisfactorily telegraphed through the whole length, at the rate of 210,241 and upon one occasion 270 per minute. Experiment having thus shown that the conditions present in united wires placed under the ground and beneath the sea are strictly analogous, this result was regarded as establishing, beyond all reasonable doubt, the practicability of working the Transatlantic Telegraph.

A still further experiment will be made to-morrow, when the ends of the cables upon the two ships will be joined, and the attempt will be made to send an electric current through the entire length of 2,500 miles. The result you will probably learn by telegraph through the London or Liverpool papers. A dispatch received from the Liverpool correspondent of the Associated Press, which has already been published in the Daily Times, states that this experiment was entirely successful—the current passing through the whole length of the cable in less than a second).

The cost of the telegraph cable, as I have ascertained it from entirely reliable data, has been $1,388,750.

This is the cost of the cable only, and takes no account of the cost of electrical apparatus, various other expenses, &c. &c. The latter has been done in a manner so as to be equal to the Mexican Government will not neglect to arrange matters so that the may have the use of a small amount of drafts on United States Treasury.

Elsewhere the same paper states more distinctly the supposed purport of the forthcoming instructions, the consummation of which it hopes nothing will transpire to retard:

To give Mexico aid in many ways: 1st. By directly furnishing her with funds. 2d. By amicably settling with her the annoying claims that have been for years and are still accumulating to the detriment of the union in this city. 3d. By establishing such commercial relations that hereafter the commerce of this country with Mexico will be forced to regard the advantage of the downward track to which has characterized it for the past few years; and, above all, by assuring Mexico that she has a neighbor who is ambitious to exist but not to conquer. As occasion may require, we are all greatly mistaken, you may expect, within three days after receiving this to hear by telegraph from New Orleans, of the safe arrival there of the Indians were of the most barbarous character.

The Vera Cruz stage, which arrived at Mexico the 25th ult., was twice robbed on the road.

A serious difficulty has arisen between Mr. Smith, U. S. Vice Consul at Mazatlan, and the authorities of that port, which was caused by the latter of a vessel "bearing the American flag, on an unsubstantial claim, and with the sanction of a person claiming to be owner, whose name does not appear on the register of the vessel's papers.

The Vice Consul entered his protest, and for this act was thrown into jail, in default of paying a fine or costume, alleged by the Court to have been committed. He was afterwards released on the order of Gen. Yanez, but struck his flag and refused to have any further transactions with the authorities in an official capacity until a due apology be made in the meantime a statement of the case is on its way to Washington. The Extraordinary adds that the Government will be forced to demand an apology.

Lower California is again in a state of revolt, and blundering is the order of the day. Otherwise the Republic is in a prosperous condition. Peace, however, are turning out badly, and every one looks forward to high prices.

Mexican papers announce that arrangements are in an advanced state for organizing and sailing completed the present month of August, for the establishment of regular horse and mule trains between the city of Mexico and Acapulco, on the Pacific, to run in connection with the California steamers, which touch at that port about the 7th and 22d of each month, on their upward trip, and on 13th and 28th on [illegible] down. They think the passage from New Orleans to California can be made at less expense via the ancient city of the Aztecs than by the Panama steamers. The roads from Vera Cruz are good, and travelling expeditious and delightful. Though nothing is said in this connection of the bandits, of which we find sufficiently frequent mention elsewhere.

☞ The Investigating Committee appointed to examine into the defalcation of the Ohio State Treasury have made a report. It is very lengthy. The following is the caption which the Cincinnati Gazette places over it, and it indicates the purport of the report:

The Treasury Defalcation—Breslin Stole the People's Money—Gibson Connived the Crime—The State Treasury a Bank—Breslin the Bank's Cashier, and how Gibson Used the Bank—Breslin's Confessions—A Historical Statement of Stupendous Frauds, &c. &c.

The Gazette has also the following:

We learn from our Columbus correspondent that on the 25th of July, Gov. Chase wrote to Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, soliciting that the General Government address the authorities of Canada for the extradition under the Treaty, of John Breslin, indicted for embezzlement of the public moneys of the State of Ohio; to which, on the 3d of August, Gen. Cass replied that Mr. Breslin could not be rendered up under the Treaty. Gov. Chase will again submit the subject to the Secretary for reconsideration.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.

Much has been said lately in regard to the pending negotiations between Gen. Herron and Gen. Cass as to the New Granada matters.

There is no doubt but that this Government will be successful in the negotiation. The matter stands as well as it possibly could do. Some intimations have been thrown out that the Cabinet would be a difficulty as to obtaining from New Granada security from future outrages. But I am inclined to believe that New Granada will refuse nothing which this Government may ask, and that this Government will have no idea of asking anything unreasonable. The main questions are all settled.

The government would not negotiate until the main question was settled, by an acknowledgment on the part of the New Granadian government that they were in the wrong, as to questions raised concerning the responsibility of that State for the riot of 10th April, 1856.

The New Granadian government acknowledged these terms, and admitted the right of the U. S. to reparation. This was the basis of the negotiation. The question of indemnities on account of the riots is practically settled. As to time and mode of payment, that is yet uncertain, but these points are to be fixed.

The tonnage duty and the mail transportation tax are abandoned by New Granada. Thus the main difficulties are adjusted.

As to other matters, there never was any just ground for the belief that the United States wished to obtain the absolute sovereignty over any territory of New Granada. Such a project would be productive of infinite embarrassment to the government.

It is in my power to contradict the statement which has appeared abroad that the Panama Railroad Company has urged this government to procure the cession of territory.

A NEW WORK BY THE REV. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE, D. D.—We have the pleasure of announcing a forthcoming work from the pen of the Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, D. D., of this State. That distinguished gentleman is now in New York superintending the publication of his volume, which is entitled "The Knowledge of God objectively considered, being the first part of theology considered as a science of positive truth, both inductive and deductive." A more important subject was never discussed, and the argument could not possibly be entrusted to a clearer intellect and more eloquent pen than Dr. B.'s. He has won an extensive reputation as an able polemical writer and speaker, and the name of no theologian in the Union ranks higher than his. But heretofore the reverend gentleman has been content to enlist his energies in the treatment of comparatively trivial subjects. He has been emphatically a man of the time, and taken a prominent part in all of the great movements of his generation. A close student, a logician, a man of eloquent words and the most vivid and graceful style, it has been his province to enter heart and soul into all of the religious and political agitations of the day. No man has disguised a greater variety of subjects, and few have equaled him in the knowledge of any.

Dr. Breckinridge, while thus making a wonderful impression upon his colemporaries and exerting a mighty influence, has accomplished comparatively nothing by which posterity will recognize him as an intellectual leader. It is true that tradition would continue to hand down his name and fame, but there would be no solid basis for a great reputation such as his transcendant abilities demand that his memory should enjoy. This has been the source of great regret to his friends. They have [illegible] arrowed that he has allowed momentary affairs [illegible] ert his attention from the consideration of [illegible] of eternal and commanding importance, and, while reveling in the enjoyment of the bounteous fruits of his glorious genius, have sighed that future ages would not be able to enjoy the same.

But the veteran theologian has, it appears, determined that his name shall be one that man will not willingly let die. He has determined that the genius, whose brilliant scintillations have dazzled and delighted so many thousands by their meteoric splendor, shall remain a fixed star in the firmament of letters. This determination will be hailed with infinite satisfaction throughout the land. We may expect in this important forthcoming work of Dr. Breckinridge the matured results of his life-long study, of his profound meditation and his deeply planted religious conviction.

His book will be a treasure in theological libraries, and to the mass of readers will prove attractive and convincing by the elegance of its style and the eloquence of its matter. The subject is of the vastest and grandest import. It di cusses a question which the great masters of theology have argued—a question bearing upon the most vital interests of mankind. We trust that the announced volume will be but the first of a series, or rather the corner-stone of a system of truth which the author is so well fitted to erect in honor of his Divine Master.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN A LOTTERY CASE.—Judge Bullock has just decided a very important case—that of Wm. S. Waller vs. Walter Gregory and others.

Waller sued as the mortgagee of Shelby College, of its franchises, choses in action, and assets, and as well as the creditor of an insolvent debtor. He sued Gregory for arrearages due by him on certain contracts with the Commissioners of the Shelby College Lottery, which contracts became known to Waller and the Trustees of Shelby College only a short time since. One branch of the same suit also prays that the Chancellor appoint Commissioners to carry on the Lottery for the benefit of Shelby College—the original Commissioners all being dead. Among many other intricate questions involved in this suit, is the constitutionality of the act passed by the Legislature of Kentucky, repealing the Shelby College Lottery.

The argument commenced on the 12th and concluded on the 15th instant. The counsel on behalf of the plaintiff were Messrs. Thos. A. Marshall, W. C. Bullock, Bodley, Craddock, and Brown & Whitaker; and on behalf of the defendants, Messrs. Pirtle, Speed, Ballard, Stephenson, and Cochran.

Judge Bullock has decided that the act of the Legislature of this State repealing Lotteries, as far as the Shelby College Lottery grant is concerned, is unconstitutional, and has ordered that managers be appointed to carry on the lottery under its charter for the benefit of the Shelby College.

THE NATIONAL FAIR.—The entries of stock and machinery for this great exhibition are coming in thick and fast. The entry books are now opened, and it would be well for exhibitors to make their entries and place their stock and other articles to be exhibited in proper position at an early day. The Superintendent of the Implement Hall will complete, this week, the erection of the engines and shafting for the machinery, and the final preparation of the grounds and buildings will soon be finished.

We are informed that some exhibitors of stock desire the privilege of removing their stock after exhibition. There is a general rule of the Society that the stock shall remain upon the ground during the whole exhibition. For many reasons, this rule is as far as it is possibly compatable with the convenience of exhibitors should be complied with, but we understand that in all cases where reasonable grounds are made known to the Executive Committee for the removal of the stock after exhibition and before the close of the Fair, it will be allowed.

☞ The telegraph has informed us of a collision between the propeller J. N. Harris and the steamer Metropolis, between Fall River and New York, by which the former was sunk and more than twenty lives lost. The Journal of Commerce has the following particulars of the disaster:

The exact number of passengers on board the propeller is not known, but a large number of them lost, is a matter of uncertainty. The writer, who was on board the Metropolis at the time of the disaster, counted 200 in the Captain and the other survivors, and finds but little difference in their estimates of the number. It is supposed there were from sixteen to twenty passengers.

Among the lost are Mr. Bull and seven children, with their mother, who had previously. He has a wife and one child now living at New London. The three now lost were returning from an excursion they had been taking to Fall River for the benefit of the health of their youngest child. But for the sweet unconsciousness of his affliction is the loss of Miss Gordon, who was yesterday placed under his care by her father, a friend of Capt. Smith, to whom he is now the bearer of this unwelcome intelligence.

Mr. Ayres owes his life to his disinclination to sleep in the cabin of a boat. He was awake, sitting in a rocking chair on deck, but did not know of the approach of the steamer until the collision. He remembers of sinking twice and had no expectation of being saved. He mentally bade his friends adieu and resigned himself to death, but on coming up the last time he was able to seize hold of a piece of floating wreck, to which he clung until one of the boats reached him. He was the last survivor that was rescued. He was in the water over twenty minutes, and when taken on board the steamer was greatly exhausted.

The passengers in the cabin were almost helpless. The doors opened to the inside, and as the sinking boat declined they were closed, and egress was impossible. The passengers sprung for the sky light and those who were saved escaped that way. Mr. A. W. Smith was separated from his wife and children at this point. The water was pouring in as he got his head through the aperture, and he was at once submerged. It is wonderful that any of them were saved.

The lady with the babe was seen floating by the boat, and a rope was thrown to her, but failed to save her child, which she held out of the water with one hand, she failed to seize the rope with the other. Before a boat could reach her, she sank and was seen no more.

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—The Knoxville Whig thus notices the Southern Convention now in session in that city:

As yet, we regret to say, the results of the labors of the convention have amounted to nothing at all that can in any wise be regarded as promotive of the commercial interests of the South. We have hopes when the convention will adjourn; but we do think that the eight hundred men who constitute the convention are making up a barren record to go before the country as an evidence of the

WEEKLY JOURNAL

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1857.

THE PROGRESS OF DEMOCRACY.—When the hideous features of Democratic Kansas-Nebraska squatter sovereignty were exposed in the South, the Democratic party hastened to find a cover for their iniquity by the passage of a law confining the exercise of the right of suffrage to *citizens of the United States*. They claimed that this act of the Territorial legislature obviated the objections that had been made to the squatter sovereignty of the organic law of the Territory, and they rebutted the charge of squatter sovereignty in Kansas by exhibiting this territorial law. Upon the strength of it they claimed to be exempted from the charges of playing into the hands of the freesoilers by the introduction of squatter sovereignty and alien suffrage. The Democrats have never attempted to defend alien suffrage, and by their attempts to avoid the issue made by the American party in regard to it they have acknowledged that their favorite territorial doctrine is utterly indefensible. They tried to shirk the issue by procuring the passage, by the so-called Territorial Legislature, of a law confining to citizens the exercise of the right to vote in the Territory. This was done to conceal from the South the true import and intention of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and to lull the Southern people into a fancied security and induce them to confide in the Democratic party until after the Presidential election.

The Democratic Administration, placed in power by this fraud and hypocrisy, now finds itself in a very troublesome dilemma. It is under the necessity of getting down from the fence it has bestridden as successfully, and choose one side or the other on which it shall stand. It contains not one single element of nationality, but is an anomalous conglomeration of the most antagonistic sectionalities. The Kansas-Nebraska question is its whole platform, and it is forced either to choose one or the other of the diametrically opposite constructions that have been given to this platform. If it should fall upon the Southern side of the fence it will become essentially a sectional party, with no glimmer of hope of future success. If it should fall upon the Northern side it will from necessity coalesce with Black Republicanism, and lose its identity in the North while it loses its Southern support.

The New York Herald, which has been for some time coquetting with the Administration and applauding the free-soil movements of Mr. Buchanan and Gov. Walker, boldly announces that "*the only choice to Mr. Buchanan in his next Congress will be the absolute surrender of the Northern Democracy to W. H. Seward and Company, and the loss of a restless, reckless, and unpracticable Southern faction from the party corse*," and predicts that the next candidate of the national Democracy will be Fremont, or some other of the prominent Republican leaders. It applauds the course of Governor Walker and Mr. Buchanan in adopting the free-soil construction of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and declares that the people of the North want nothing more nor better than that. Thus the Fremont party have already become the defenders of the Buchanan administration while curses both loud and deep are hurled at it throughout the South by the men who placed it in power, and whom it has most treacherously betrayed.

Mr. Buchanan and the Democratic leaders seem to think that they will make more party capital by espousing the cause of the North. They think perhaps that they may thus acquire additional free-soil strength and still, when occasion requires, that they can again throw dust into the eyes of the people of the South, and by some fresh contrivance, or some new Kansas-Nebraska humbug, cheat them into the support of their idol, Democracy. From the inauguration of Mr. Buchanan the progress of the Democratic party has been toward free-soilism. This course was foreshadowed in his inaugural address. The appointment and instructions to Gov. Walker were another and a bolder step in that direction. The opinion recently announced by the Democratic Judge Cato in regard to the right of suffrage in Kansas is a new revelation of this progress of Democracy.

The twenty-third section of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the organic law of Kansas, provides—

> That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who have declared their intention to become such, and in such case shall not be exercised by the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act.

This confers upon *aliens* the right of suffrage. It is this provision of the Kansas-Nebraska bill that the Northern Democracy construed in favor of Freesoilism. To avoid the operation of this alien suffrage the Kansas Legislature passed an act providing that—

> Every bona fide inhabitant of the Territory of Kansas, being a citizen of the United States, over the age of twenty-one years, and who shall have resided six months in said Territory before the day of election, shall be a member of the Council and House of Representatives, and no other person is entitled, and shall be entitled to vote at any general election hereafter to be held in this Territory.

Under the organic law of the Territory a foreigner, who may have just landed in the United States and immediately settled in Kansas, having declared on his oath his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and having taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of the Kansas act, would be entitled to vote; but, under the act of the Territorial Legislature, he would be compelled to remain in the United States five years from the date of his arrival before he would be entitled to vote.

This act was procured to be passed merely to afford an excuse for Democracy in the South from the charge of alien suffrage. The time has come for its abrogation, and already it has been set aside by the decision of Judge Cato and the right of suffrage in Kansas referred to the original till organizing the territory.

A committee of the citizens of Lecompton addressed a letter to Judge Cato asking his opinion as to the consistency of the act of the Legislature with the organic law. They say:

> *We cannot too strongly condemn the introduction of the full spirit of native Americanism into Kansas legislation. We believe that the people of Kansas, when in 1854. The strongest hearts were appalled when magnificent temples of the Most High crumbled into ruin, all Christendom blushed, and humanity dropped a tear, when the pestilence of '32, and the fearful cholera of '49 had been nursed by the sisters of charity during the ravages of the disease, was consumed amid the demoniac yells of incendiarism. And shall the people of Kansas be permitted to nullify the action of Congress, trample on the organic law of the Territory, and rob the foreigner of the elective franchise.*

In reply, Judge Cato renders the following decision:

> *I agree with you in the opinion that the fifth section of the last Legislature is void so far as it confines the right to vote to citizens of the United States only who shall have declared their intention to become such. The organic act contains an express prohibition in the proviso of any law which would abridge or restrict the right to vote who have declared an intention to become citizens of the United States, and who are qualified under the constitution of the United States and the organic act.*

This is the final unravelling of the cord woven by the Democratic party last year by which to bind the South to the wheels of the Democratic car. The whole structure that was built up then for the benefit of the South has been demolished, and the Democratic party has come back step by step to squatter sovereignty, alien suffrage, and Freesoilism in Kansas.

THE NEW ORLEANS ELECTION LAW.—The New Orleans papers announce that the infamous and tyrannical election law, passed by the Democratic Legislature of Louisiana specially for the city of New Orleans, has been enjoined upon the application of Mayor Waterman. The petition for the injunction has been ably prepared by Randall Hunt, Esq., and J. J. Mitchell, Esq., the city attorney. All the good and peace-loving citizens of New Orleans and Louisiana should rejoice that this course of Mr. Waterman will afford an opportunity to test the constitutionality of this outrageous tyranny of the partisan majority in the Legislature of that State without any resort to force and the consequent scenes of violent disorder which must inevitably attend any attempt to execute a law so manifestly unjust and intolerable.

The passage of this law by the Democratic majority in the Louisiana Legislature and its approval by the Democratic Governor of that State indicate the most depraved and reckless condition of the Democratic party there. It is a bold, barefaced, unprovoked, and unjustifiable attempt on the part of one political party to take from the citizens of New Orleans rights guarantied to them by the State constitution, to assume the entire control of the elections in that city, and to bestow their management upon the most violent Democratic partisans, who will not hesitate to exercise their unlimited power to any required extent to carry the election in favor of their party. This obnoxious law bestows upon these partisan commissioners the same powers which, by the terrible *lettres de cachet*, were given in former times to the tyrants of France. Upon mere suspicion or on any, even the most frivolous pretense, these commissioners were empowered to seize and imprison at their own arbitrary will the persons of any of the citizens of New Orleans. An unjust and unequal tax was imposed upon the people of New Orleans, who were despoiled of many of the rights and privileges that are dearest to freemen, and they were subjected to the arbitrary control of an armed police controlled by the bitterest partisans that the Democratic Governor could select from the ranks of his party.

The details of this law are such as must shock the feelings of every American citizen. They are a stigma upon the State and a shame to the party by which the law was enacted. As yet we believe no attempt has been made to execute this very oppressive law, and we presume that none will ever be made. If it is not promptly set aside by the courts as void for its unconstitutionality, the people of Louisiana, of all parties, will surely demand its repeal at the hands of the next Legislature, and we have no doubt that the repeal of the law will be the issue upon which the candidates for the Legislature will be elected.

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY.—The Rockville, Ind., Republican says that some fellow entered the house of Mr. Jesse Wright of that (Parke) county, and robbed the room of Mr. W.'s daughter, who was sleeping in her bed. After plundering as much as he could, he proceeded very coolly to steal the earrings out of the ears of the drowsy damsel. Then he pulled the rings off her fingers, and thinking still that he hadn't made the robbery complete, he *cut all hair off one side of her head*. And he accomplished it all without waking the girl.

☞The New York Herald wants to know "who bids for the rump of the late great American party." It is pleasant to know on such unquestionable authority that the great American party has got its rump up at last. We advise the editor and his party to look out for squibs.

☞The Democrats of the Tenth (Ind.) Congressional District have nominated Hon. James L. Worden as their candidate for Congress to supply the vacancy caused by Mr. Proctor's death.

THE AUTHOR OF THE WANDERING JEW.—Eugene Sue, whose death at Paris, August 3d, we announced in a brief paragraph a few days since, was the son of a professor of anatomy, and was born in Paris in the year 1808. He received a complete medical education, and then entered the French navy as a surgeon. He made several cruises, but then resigned and went to live in Paris, where, as a gay man about town, he speedily ran through all the fortune his father had left him, and was driven to the use of his pen for a living. In the feuilletons of the various journals and in the minor magazines he wrote for some time, but without making much impression. But his genius was gradually developing, and his style was improving with practice. His first literary hit was the story of "*Mathilde or les Memoires d'une Jeune Femme*," the charm of which consisted in the revelry (for France) of the denouement, in which virtue was rewarded and vice punished. The Parisian public were quite delighted with this, and thenceforward Sue was one of the lions of the capital. The first number of "*Les Mysteres de Paris*" appeared soon, and was greedily sought after, and as a sensation romance it has never been surpassed. It was translated into every European language as fast as it appeared, and had as many readers in the United States as any work had ever had before. His next work, "*Le Juif Errant*," had quite as great a run as its predecessor, and was not less powerfully written. But it too was an overwrought, extravagantly colored picture, aimed at the abuses of Jesuitism, but affording no hint of a real remedy for those abuses.

In 1848, Sue, who had always been a radical and a liberal in theory, was carried into the whirlpool of revolution, and in 1850 a top wave carried him into the National Assembly. But his Republicanism was all theoretical, and he made no mark. Afterwards, for some seditious sentiments, he was banished, and, if we are not mistaken, he has ever since continued a refugee.

☞The New Grenadian question, notwithstanding the Administration's parade of decisive action in regard to it, seems scarcely yet in a train for successful adjustment. According to late intelligence from Washington, the negotiation is freshly complicated by the news received by the last steamer that a law had been passed erecting Panama into a separate Independency, and covertly laying an excessive tax on American mails and tunnage. Gen. Cass, if we may credit the same authority, will soon solve the difficulty by bidding Gen. Herran choose between accepting the treaty proposed by our government and taking the chances of a resort to force. We do not, however, credit this prediction. Gen. Cass is not the man or the Secretary to thrust such fierce alternatives upon a spirited little government like that of New Grenada; nor is Mr. Buchanan the President to urge or constrain him to so bold a venture. After the miserable shilly-shally which the Administration has shown in the case, we are prepared for almost anything on its part except vigor and resolution. Even its downright submission to the insolence and caprice of New Grenada would surprise us less than its prompt and fearless vindication of the national rights. Indeed, we look for little else than such submission in the end, disguised no doubt by some gallant and sounding display of words.

A DEMOCRATIC JOB.—Some few years ago the city of New York *gave* to a Mr. Lowber a tract of land on East river. It was worthless to the city, and he could use it to advantage both for himself and the city. He kept it till a short time ago, when the Democratic council of the city, by "corrupt means," Mr. Flagg, the Comptroller, says, were induced to *buy* it back of him at the handsome figure of $190,000. As this was simply a theft of that sum from the tax payers, for the property was just as worthless as when it was first given away, and had been perpetrated by certain Democratic councilmen for a share of Mr. Lowber's "plunder," the Comptroller refused to pay it. He branded it as a most transparent and outrageous fraud—as it evidently is. Mr. Lowber, being under obligations to pay his Democratic accomplices, goes on and sues the city to get the money. The council being interested in the success of the fraud in the case, and fails to appeal it when judgment is given against the city. Execution is issued, and all the city property that the sheriff can find is levied on to pay this theft, and give the Democratic councilmen their share of it. Such is the material of which that party makes officers in New York, and pretty much everywhere else.

☞Senator Toombs has recently made a speech in Georgia, in which he declared that if Governor Walker remained in office till his appointment came up for ratification in the Senate, he would be deprived of the power of any further official opposition to the South. This same Mr. Toombs was an ardent advocate of Buchanan's election last fall. He advised the people of the South to vote for Buchanan to defeat Fremont, and predicted that if Fremont should be elected the Union would be summarily dissolved. Mr. Buchanan and his appointees are now doing exactly what Fremont was expected to do. He is now using all the influence of his Administration to make Kansas an anti-slavery State. This is all the Republican party intended. It is all that it was organized for. It makes no difference whether it is done by Buchanan or Fremont. The act is still the same. Then why doesn't Toombs believe in it, and his Democratic colleagues were among the chief instruments in promoting the election of Buchanan, and now they are denouncing the work of their own hands. If they would be honest, they would acknowledge either that they were deceived themselves or that they willfully deceived the people of the South and were not fit to be trusted any more.

NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.—Three members of that intensely Democratic body, the Common Council of the city of New York, celebrated for the facility with which it swindles the city to fill the pockets of the members, got drunk at a lager beer saloon on Saturday night last, and finally raised a fight with the proprietors, in which they got decently and deservedly whipped. Their names were Mansfield, Roehner, and Warner, and represented respectively the forty-sixth, twenty-fifth, and fourteenth districts. They were arrested and held to bail. So the New York papers tell us. As there is no city or section in the Union where the Democratic party has held such absolute and uninterrupted sway for so many years as New York, the above illustration of the character of the men that party delights to honor with office is instructive. As several of the members of the Council were notorious doggery keepers, brothel bullies, and emigrant runners (the meanest swindlers living) before they got their elevation, and several others turn out no better after election, we can form a very correct idea of the party of which such men are the representatives.

NOT SO VERY DUBIOUS AFTER ALL.—Daniel E. Sickles, who figured as Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of Legation at London, and is now one of the leading "national Democrats" of New York, said, in a late speech at Tammany Hall, that he never could make up his mind which party he disliked most, the Black Republicans or the Know-Nothings; but, if he was ever reduced to the necessity of a choice between them, *he would not hesitate to record his vote against the Know-Nothings!* This will do pretty well for a state of uncertainty. We rather think that if Mr. Sickles could succeed in making up his mind and speaking it out he would record himself a downright Abolitionist. There can be no doubt of it. And Mr. Sickles is undoubtedly the fairest specimen of a "national Democrat" that New York or the North can present. Such are the men whom Southern Democrats extol as the bulwark and last hope of the South.

THE FRAUDS IN MISSOURI.—We mentioned a few days ago the alleged frauds in manufacturing fictitious returns for some of the counties in the Missouri election. It appears now that the parties by whom these frauds were attempted to be perpetrated have been deterred from the consummation of their villainy by the exposure of the projected frauds. They say now that it was all a *joke*, that the fraudulent certificates were merely bogus, and not intended to have been filed in the State Department as genuine. Perhaps if the *joke* had not been discovered they would have played it out in earnest. The men who will thus tamper with so serious a matter as the election returns cannot be too closely watched.

LOCK ON GREEN RIVER.—The high water has greatly retarded the repairs of the broken dam on Green river. Mr. Brown, the contractor, is actively employed with as many men as can work to advantage in rebuilding the broken structure, but he does not promise to have it completed in less than two months. Mr. Brown is the owner of a large flouring mill on one of the upper dams, and has other private interests in the navigation of the river, which will stimulate him to use every effort to complete the repairs as soon as it is practicable. The public, therefore, have a guarantee that there will be no unnecessary delay.

THE COLLINS CLAIM.—A dispatch from Washington says that the President concurs in the justice of Mr. Collins's claim for $125,000 back pay, but declines to authorize its payment, on the ground that the last administration decided adversely to it. Mr. Collins will bring suit for the amount in the Court of Claims. The encouragement of ocean steam navigation will, it is believed, be recommended in the next message to Congress.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.—The delegates of the First Congressional District of Maryland met in Convention at Cambridge on Wednesday last, and nominated Teagle Townsend, Esq., of Worcester, as the American candidate to represent that district in the next Congress.

THE PORK MARKET IN PROSPECT.—The Cincinnati Price Current of yesterday says:

> During the last two months a good deal has been done in the way of contracts for hogs for November delivery.
>
> In the early part of June, when it was thought quite doubtful that even a moderate corn crop could be made, the disposition to make these contracts was strong and very general throughout the West, and within the last month, when it became apparent that the markets would be entirely cleared of the old stock of provisions before the new would come in, the demand, which had subsided some during the fore part of July, again became more active, and prices advanced.
>
> During the latter part of June and the fore part of July $6 50 per hundred seemed to be the prevailing rate, at which we heard of contracts to the extent of 700 head. During the latter part of July $6 75 was paid for 4,000 head, for November delivery, and $6 50 for the fore part of December. Within the last two weeks about 3,000 head were sold, for November delivery at $7 per cwt. net.
>
> The impression is pretty generally entertained that the pork brought into market *early* will command high prices.
>
> According to our advices from Illinois, there is an active demand for hogs in that State, at $4 net, with more buyers than sellers.

THE FALL TRADE.—The trade during the coming fall promises to be a very auspicious one, and in anticipation our jobbers have supplied themselves with large stocks of goods. There is one great advantage our market has this season, which it was deprived of for several preceding seasons, and that is the good navigable condition of the Ohio river and its tributaries below this. Many country merchants, especially from the South and Southwest, have been compelled for a year or two back to go to St. Louis and buy their goods, as the low stage of the river made transportation of freight very uncertain and also ran rates of freight up to a high figure. Precisely the reverse is the case this year. Not only is the Ohio river in a good stage, but there is so large an increase of low water boats that hardly one-half of them find business. On the other hand, the Mississippi above the mouth of the Ohio is low and falling and navigation extremely dangerous.

So far as regards the stocks of goods and the prices, country merchants are aware that they can purchase here to greater advantage than at any other point in the West or South.

☞In Hendrick and Morgan counties, Ind., the hog cholera is prevailing to a great extent. Numbers of hogs are dying daily, and no efforts on the part of farmers have any effect in staying the disease. A trader at Mooresville, on the M. & I. R. R., a day or two since, received a very heavy remittance from Louisville, with instructions to purchase stock hogs and crops of corn. He, visiting the above localities, returned in a few days, giving the whole matter up, having found the hogs dying off to such a great extent.

NEW WHOLESALE CLOTHING HOUSE.—Mr. Wm. Terry, formerly of the firm of Bell & Terry, of this city, and late of Philadelphia, has returned and opened a wholesale clothing establishment. Mr. Terry's sales rooms in the second story of Slaughter, Carpenter, & Co.'s hardware store, on the south side of Main street, between Fifth and Sixth. Having been through Mr. Terry's rooms, we can speak advisedly. He has one of the largest and handsomest stocks of fall and winter clothing and gentlemen's underwear that has ever been brought to this market. It embraces every style, quality, and size of coats, vests, pantaloons, shirts, &c. His goods are remarkably well arranged, so that purchasers need occupy but little time in making their selections. Country merchants will find it to their interest to give Mr. Terry a call.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—One of the most favorable opportunities for speculation, or the procurement of a pleasant country home, is now offered in our advertising columns. The melancholy death of Judge S. Carpenter, of Bardstown, has rendered necessary the sale of his valuable and elegibly situated property in that vicinity. It is beautifully located and possesses rare advantages. There are also to be sold a number of slaves of the most valuable description.

☞Tupper, who has a ridiculous passion for clutching at memorable occasions, has written a characteristic poem on the first telegraphic message to be sent across the Atlantic. As may be easily conceived, the immense suggestiveness of the theme completely extinguishes the silly potentater. The poem is the crowning failure of his literary career.

FOREIGN NEWS PER COLUMBIA.

Great Britain.—In the House of Lords on Monday, Lord Panmure introduced a bill empowering Government to embody and call out the militia at any time before the 25th of March next, without calling Parliament together. He said that a state of things existed in India which caused as great a drain upon the military force of the country as was engaged in a foreign war, and to meet this drain ten new battalions were to be raised and the regiments were to be increased from 810 to 1,000 rank and file, and those serving in India from 1,000 to 1,200. All this could be done without going beyond existing acts, and the charge would mainly fall on the East India Company. Some time would be necessary to provide this increase in the army, and the country would in the interim be drained of troops, the embodiment of the militia might become necessary.

The four vessels comprising the Atlantic telegraph expedition left Queenstown at 6 o'clock on the evening of Monday, the 3d of August, and were expected to reach Valentia Bay next morning to commence operations on the following morning.

An explosion occurred in a coal mine at Ashton-under-Lyne on the 31st of July, and about 40 of the miners were killed.

The clipper ships James Baines and Champion of the Sea were at Portsmouth taking in troops for India. Lord Panmure's proclamation attracted great attention, and the Queen has personally inspected them.

London, Aug. 4.—Consols at the last date were quoted 91, and they have closed steadily to-day at that. Some large amounts of bullion have arrived, but they will not be more than sufficient to arrest temporarily the drain from the Bank of England, which for the present is the principal support to rates of exchange to be brought by the next India mail.

Further intelligence from India is looked for hourly by an Au tralian steamer now due. It will not, however, in any case extend beyond a few days later. The next regular arrival may be expected about the 15th.

Most of the letters last received from India claim for 40,000 or 50,000 more troops. Thus far we have sent, or are sending, only 20,000. The India Company, however, have given a requisition for six additional regiments, thus raising the number to 26,000, which, with those from Persia and China, will most probably be sufficient for all purposes.

The summer continues without a single day of cloud or rain, and the harvest is everywhere being secured in the most splendid order. The wheat market consequently remains without recovery.

The cotton market this week has opened without alteration.

The next steamer from this side will be the Arabia on the 8th of August.

France.—Eugene Sue, the novelist, died in Paris on the 3d.

Letters from France say that the silk harvest there is from one-third to one-fourth below a fair ordinary crop.

The new wheat was proving of excellent quality and bulk, and realized an advance of from one to two francs per hectolitre (sack).

A good early vintage is expected.

Another comet was discovered at the Paris Imperial Observatory, by M. Dien, on the 28th of July, and independently on the 30th of July by Professor Halsicht, of Gotha.

Portugal.—Considerable sensation had been created by the discovery of fraud in the trade in the wine trade. Government had seized a large quantity of mixtures brought from England to Oporto, and intended to be taken back as veritable port wine. About 3,000 pipes have been seized. The principal prise had alcohol, molasses, and the essence of tar, are said to be now in London.

A fire broke out at Tarifa on the 19th July, and was still raging on the 24th, having spread over an immense district of agricultural country, consuming vast quantities of standing grain, country-houses, barns, &c.

Turkey.—A telegraphic dispatch from Constantinople of the 24 of August says that M. de Trouvenel, the French Ambassador, having failed in his efforts to reconcile the Moldavian elections declared null and void, in compliance with the first article of his government, suspended relations with the Porte on the 20th July, and commenced preparations to leave Constantinople. To prevent that step the Sultan dismissed his Ministers and made new appointments.

Sweden and Norway.—Accounts from Sweden and Norway represent the harvest prospects as very unequal and on the whole indifferent.

It is believed that Sweden will have to import largely during the next year, the more so that there will be barely half a crop in the neighboring territory of Finland.

Commercial.—Yesterday being the fourth of the month the demand for money, both in the discount market and the bank, was exceedingly great. In the stock exchange the rate on Government securities remained at about 5½ per cent.

The announcement of the demand for 6,000 more troops for India, and of the intended arrangements with regard to the militia, were the chief causes of the general depression in consols; but the operations in connection with the approaching settlement likewise exercise an unfavorable influence.

The suspension was announced yesterday of Forster, Rutly, Hall, & Co., Scotch and Manchester merchants. Their liabilities are supposed to be rather considerable, probably over £50,000, and the impression seems to prevail that the liquidation will be very unfavorable.

In Paris on Tuesday the funds closed at 67f. for money and 67f. 20c. for account.

Letters from Lisbon mention the capture of a set of coiners of English sovereigns and other foreign pieces at Braga, about thirty leagues from Oporto. The number of the party was seven, and among them was a priest. Another priest, who appears to have been the leader, escaped.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM CHINA.

[Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.]

U. S. FLAG-SHIP SAN JACINTO, }
Hong Kong, June 9, 1857. }

I stated in my letter of May 23 that there was a project on foot for the seizure of the rich island of Formosa. By a letter received yesterday by an official, to which as yet very little publicity has been given, I learn the following additional facts. They are perfectly reliable.

Some three months since, Capt. J. D. Simms, of the United States Marine Corps—attached to the San Jacinto—was unfortunately missing from our body but our executive knew where. It was understood, after a few weeks, that he had been detailed for duty where and for what he was only known to the elect. It is now ascertained that *his instructions were to proceed to Formosa, and on the city of Sungshan hoist the American flag and take formal possession of the island.* It is to be held as an indemnity for the losses sustained by American citizens during the present war. Ours, being the prior claim will of course be respected by the contending parties, be they English, French, or Spanish, all of which powers may have a finger in this pie.

This step has given the English authorities in China a handle, as every succeeding mail will forward further collision with the Chinese does. Should we seek territorial acquisitions in this part of the world, no more desirable portion of the Chinese Empire can be selected upon than Formosa—being a empire—a record of their successes everywhere. They have captured the cities of Shaou-wo and Gen-ping in the interior, both cities of importance, and are advancing on Ho-how.

The Imperial forces in the vicinity of the Chinese Paris, Su-Chau, have revolted, driving the Governor of the province and his officials from the city, and have taken possession of and robbed the military chest.

Two thousand starving refugees from Nankin had sought and obtained relief at Shanghae, their countrymen providing for them generously, according to the Chinese standard of generosity.

Very little interest is felt by the natives of Shanghae in the troubles at Canton. With that measure of brotherly love so characteristic of the Chinese, they sympathize with them so far as to hope that they may get a good chastening at the hands of the foreigners. So long as the evil is kept from their own doors it is immaterial to them how their brethren fare. It should be borne in mind that there is no intercourse by land between foreigners in the northern part of the Empire that there is in the southern. This present war will, no doubt, be carried on entirely in the south.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.

The General Land Office to-day decided against the preemption claim of a colored man to 360 acres of land in Wisconsin, taking the ground of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, that a free negro of the African race, whose ancestors were brought to this country and sold as slaves, is not a citizen within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States. This decision of the Land Office applies to the other similar cases pending.

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—Another of these annual humbugs has just fretted out the brief period of its existence, at Knoxville, Tenn. It assembled very solemnly, with representatives from all the States South of Mason & Dixon's line, save Kentucky and Missouri. Some degree of foolish conservatism pervading the people of those Commonwealths prevented their delegating any persons to personate their cause in this magnificent Southern Convention. Doubtless, the rabid South, with unanimous voice, cries out, for shame! upon recreant Missouri and Kentucky. Still, however, these States live and prosper, although unwilling to join in the mad and treasonable courses of the fanatical South and North.

We have read the proceedings of the Convention, with some degree of interest—much interest, in fact, as we would feel were the proceedings of an insane club or a mad-dog hospital placed before us in July or August. Those proceedings amount to simply nothing, and the speeches, resolutions, and actions are all more consonant with the character of half-grown children than of full-sized men.

The most important action taken by the Convention was that relative to the revival of the slave trade. A resolution was passed stating that—

> In the opinion of this Convention, the 8th article of the treaty of Washington, ratified in November, 1842, ought to be annulled, under the first clause of the eleventh article of said treaty.

The moral effect of this will be the reopening of the slave trade, if that were possible. It is not, however, and can never be under existing or any imaginable political circumstances. No Congress can ever be assembled that will sanction a repeal of that section of the Constitution forever forbidding, after 1808, the importation of slaves. The entire North is sustained in its opposition to the traffic by a majority of the South, and there is practically no fear of the abrogation of those laws. Even if actful and unscrupulous politicians should succeed, in the course of time, in uniting the South in favor of the repeal, the North, which holds the balance of power in the House, would be able, even in the last breach, to prevent the consummation of the act.

But we deeply regret that any respectable body of Southerners should take the initiative in a movement of such an incendiary and aggressive character. The North, at the framing of the Constitution, opposed the abrogation of the slave trade because its capital was engaged in it. The South urged the abolition and triumphed. At this time it is the North whose interests are vitally concerned in the revival of the African slave trade. Its vessels and moneys and crews are engaged in the nefarious traffic, while the South has no interest whatever in that matter and can never be profited one whit by it.

We regard, therefore any agitation of the subject as peculiarly unjust to the South. It places one section of the country in an exceedingly false position. We do not believe that one out of every hundred citizens of the South would consent to the revival of the slave trade, and if the men who annually pay a commercial equally distributed among the deserters. We understood that the amount given to each man was nearly $5, which will relieve their immediate necessities, but will not accomplish that which the most of them desire—the purchase of a passage to their homes, as the friends of a majority of them live in the Western and Southwestern States.

RICHMOND FLOUR INSPECTIONS.—The following remarks precede a quotation of the Richmond, Va., markets:

> We did not know, until recently, that the flour inspectors varied their standard every year according to the average quality of the crop. The standard thus established has been heightened in consequence of the general excellence of the crop. The standard flour of last year was branded "Extra" last year will narrowly, if at all, escape the "Superfine" (a grade lower) inspection season.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Aug. 18.]

A YOUNG MAN WHO MARRIED HIS AUNT MURDERED BY HIS UNCLE.—The sixth ward was greatly excited yesterday afternoon, in consequence of a murder which took place in Cherry street, near Fourth, the murderer was an Englishman named George Freeth, and the victim was his nephew, a young man named William Freeth, aged 21 years, both of the parties were Englishmen. Freeth came to this country about eleven or twelve years since, and went into the employ of Messrs. George W. Simons & Brother, as a journeyman gold and silversmith. After working for these gentlemen for about two years, he returned to England, leaving his wife and seven children in Philadelphia. On his voyage back to the United States, he became acquainted with a young Irish girl, whom he seduced, and afterward, in a drunken freak, married. This was about two years ago. Shortly after this Freeth purchased a home with them hatless, and not one that we saw had a complete suit of clothing, and even the scanty rags which covered their diseased and emaciated forms were repulsively foul and dirty. Almost every degree of age was presented, from the infant of a few months of sixteen to the silver locks of sixty; and with their unshorn faces, pallow skins, sunken eyes and cheeks, and decrepit limbs, they presented a most pitiful picture of misfortune.

A large crowd of people gathered about them in front of the Hall, and their destitution having excited the sympathy of one of the bystanders, he proposed the placing of a hat upon the steps to receive the contributions of those who felt disposed to assist them. This move was a success beyond expectation, and in about thirty minutes the sum of $67 was collected by the custodian of $67. It was then suggested that the men take up their positions upon the City Hall steps, which was immediately acted upon. Here a number of speeches were made by gentlemen present, appealing to the crowd for assistance to enable the unfortunates to get to their homes in this and neighboring States, which were pretty freely responded to by contributions to the hat. Mr. James W. Barker, while passing up the steps, was loudly called upon for a speech. He mounted the steps, but declined to make a speech, saying that he thought, if the needy appearance of these men did not excite the sympathy and open the purses of the people present, no eloquence that he could command would effect it.

The only speech he had to offer was a $20 gold piece, and he hoped that others would follow in the same strain. This was received with a round of applause, and the contribution, to which others had added it, increased the funds in the hat to $130, the distribution of which was taken charge of by a committee of gentlemen who volunteered for the duty. The filibusters were then formed in line and marched to a saloon in Fulton street, in charge of the money committee, and were there furnished with a bountiful repast, after which they were again formed in line and marched to a saloon in Fulton street, in charge of the money committee, and were there furnished with a bountiful repast, after which they were again formed in line and marched to the depot, where they were furnished with tickets, and left for their homes in the West.

Another meeting was held in front of the City Hall, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock, and the money then raised, added to that collected in the afternoon, amounted to between $500 and $600, which was also equally distributed among the deserters. We understood that the amount given to each man was nearly $5, which will relieve their immediate necessities, but will not accomplish that which the most of them desire—the purchase of a passage to their homes, as the friends of a majority of them live in the Western and Southwestern States.

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CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—It is stated that over 100,000 acres of land in the United States have been planted with the *Sorgho*, or Chinese Sugar Cane. This is a wonderful result, when it is considered that only two or three years have elapsed since it was first introduced into the country. Mr. H. S. Olcott, who has given a great deal of attention to the subject, has in press a treatise upon it.

☞P. M. Coleman was sentenced in the Logan circuit court to be hung on the 16th of October, for the murder of Mrs. Bagley.

☞The annexed table shows the total export of teas from China to the United States from January 1st to June 30th. The decrease it will be seen is near fifteen million pounds, and during the same period the shipments to Great Britain fell off over twenty-nine million pounds. At last advices there were 17 vessels loading for this country, and it is thought the decrease for some time to come will be even greater than that shown by the following comparison:

Total exports from China to the 30th June will be:	
Greens.....	17,533,500
Last year they were.....	26,703,333
Decrease.....	9,169,500
Total export Bpohi.....	1,060,000
Last year.....	15,109,000—7,140,000
Total decrease.....	16,309,500
Deficit in the exportation to Great Britain during same period.....	29,300,000

LOUISIANA CROPS.—The Concordia Intelligencer of the 5th inst. says:

> The almost incessant rains, "for the rain it raineth every day," have injured the cotton crop vast number of plantations, and helped the crop in other places. One reason is that the cotton is unequally distributed, falling in patches of only a few miles square, debasing one locality and leaving another quite free from the ravages. Further too much rain has fallen the "grassy rot" prevails, and the squares drop off alarmingly. Wednesday of the present week was the hottest day of the season. Thursday morning as our paper goes to press, the big clouds are tumbling in the distance, and we expect the eleventh day of showers.

The Harrisonburg (Catahoula parish) Independent of the 5th inst. says:

> The continued rains for the past two weeks have caused incalculable damage to the cotton crop. In many places the cotton crop is many localities, and there is every appearance of their continuance.

The Mount Lebanon (Bienville parish) Baptist of the 6th inst. says:

> During the last few days quite an abundance of rain has fallen in this section. The crops look quite promising full and overflowing. It is evidently too wet for cotton, though the bottom lands are not yet injured by the season, and will do but little harm unless the wet continues. Corn is for the most part safe from drought and is generally fine.

The Sh

The National Fair com… …nences on Mon… …Come one! come …come awaits you.

THE PROPOSED ARRA… …IANA.—Many of the E… …ENTICE SYSTEM IN LOUIS… philanthropists as w… …glish and French anti-s… …very abolitionists are … …ll as some of our Northern … …gress. They find … …eartily sick of emancipated ne… practice, and th… …their theories don't work well in … ignorant negro … …it is a mere Utopian idea that an … belligent free … …slave can be transmuted into an… The French … …an by the mere act of emancipation… …ments ra… …and English are beginning to be sorely troubled a… …out the value of their colonial establish… …ments ra… …dered worse than worthless by the emanci… …pation o… …the negroes, by whose labor under the old … system … …they were made smiling and productive gar… dens. … …The attempt on the part of Spain to introduce … coolies into Cuba seems to have suggested in various … directions the revival of the slave trade under … another name. The French and English political … economists who are moving in this matter call the … proposed trade "the apprentice system," but a Lou… siana planter, in a recent communication to the N. … Delta proposes substantially the same thing un… der the title of "free emigration." He proposes that … Texas … …y planters unite, each binding himself to … take fifty negroes, who are to be obtained on the … west coast … …of Africa, under the following contract, … to be made … …there between the planter and the negro: … The planter … …binds himself to pay the cost of passage … of the emigrants and all of his expenses, from the … moment of the signing of the contract; the emi… grant binds … …himself to faithfully work for the … planter for not … …less than ten nor more than twenty … years—time … …to be fixed in each contract—at the … rate of three … …dollars and fifty cents per month; wa… ges to commence … …upon the day of the arrival of the … emigrant. An a… …count to be kept between the emi… grant and planter … …. The wages shall be first applied … to the payment of … …the cost of passage, &c. Second, … to such extras as … …the emigrant may desire during his … term of service. … …Third, the cost of returning … him civilized to … …his native land—which, in every … instance, shall be a … …part and absolute condition of … the contract. At … …d, lastly, whatever balance, if … any, may be due to … …the emigrant, shall be paid him … by the planter in g… …d and silver upon the morning … of the day of his … …mbarkation for his native land. … During all of the … …me of the existence of the con… tract, the plant… …r shall be bound to provide the emi… grant with w… …ol some food and sufficient clothing … at his own pr… …cost. The contract to be duplica… ted in the E… …glish and African tongues, and well ex… plained to t… …e emigrant before signing. The writer … offers to t… …e one of twenty to do this, and asks for … nineteen … …others to join him." This is intrinsically … the … …go system of Mexico, which is infinitely … worse … …than the slavery system in our Southern … States. … …But, by whatever name it may be called, … it is … …to be disguised that it is an attempt to revive … the slave trade.

We hold to the doctrine embraced in the resolution introduced into the last Congress by Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, that any attempt at the revival of the slave trade would be unconstitutional and nefarious. Still, we see that there are persons scattered throughout the South who do not conceal their wish to revive that infamous traffic. Their open avowal alone renders them a degree higher in the scale of civilization than the piratical scoundrels who infest the seas and grow wealthy in a trade that is proscribed by all civilized nations.

Nothing, however, can ever result from this scheme, although it has been endorsed by that august body of talkers, the Southern Commercial Convention. It is, notwithstanding the improbability of any practical consequences flowing from it, somewhat interesting to trace the progress of a fanatical idea. Spain is now virtually engaged in the trade, although watched by English and American vessels. France has made a movement towards its revival, and could Great Britain embark in the business without a compromise of dignity and historical character, her vessels would be to-morrow lying to in sequestered nooks upon the coast of Guinea, stealing cargo after cargo of degraded blacks. The philanthropy and sentimentalism of Wilberforce have, now-a-days, very little influence in the sea-girt isle. Money is king.

But the United States can never encourage tacitly or otherwise such an odious and disreputable business. A ratification of its legality by our authorities would be damning to the national fame. Still it is allowable to discuss the abstract question, although it be odious in the infraction on one of the sections of the Constitution. We find, indeed, that the advocates of the scheme overthrow themselves with their own arguments, and that no possible good could result, save, indeed, to the coffers of a few New England ship-masters and owners, who would take the load in the enterprise when assured that it would be remunerative.

Our readers can easily perceive how injuriously the revival of the slave trade would affect the interests of the more Northern of the Southern States. The present exorbitant price of slaves would at once decline. Slavery would cease to be profitable, and the desire to get rid of the negroes be greatly increased. Every slave owner would be a loser, as the value of his negroes would suffer just in proportion to the increase of the supply from Africa. Another result would be to Africanize the planting States, and thus reduce them to the same dangerous condition with the Gulf States. According to the census of 1850, Louisiana had more negroes and mulattoes than white people, the former numbering 262,271, and the latter 255,491. The slaves alone were 241,867. In South Car… …a there was a considerable excess of the … …and their affiliated shades of color. In Missis… …ppi the white … …had 48.76 per cent. of the population; in Louisiana, 49.85; in Florida, 53.9…; in Alabama, 55.27; and in Georgia, 57.56. These are States whose white popula…ion receives no accession of moment from foreign or northern emigration. They suffer largely from … the migration of their own whites … still believing it impossible that it could be guilty of … larceny, thought it better to wait before arresting him and ascertain if the letters were not returned to … McNally as there seemed a strong probability that … they were taken for that purpose. On the following … morning, Friday, the letters were not returned to … their owner, and a strict watch was kept. Mr. … Brayman came in … …and out of the office, and after … taking the exchange papers out of the Democrat's … drawer, he again opened McNally's drawer and took … out three letters, putting them in his pantaloon's … pocket. As soon as he … …could unlock and open … the drawer, officer Dennis took him into custody, … and the letters were found upon his person. In his … pocket was also found a key which opened McNally's … drawer.

When arrested Mr. Brayman was terribly agitated, and so completely paralyzed as scarcely to be able to utter a word. While in the hall of the owner he recovered his self-possession he stated to the officers that on going to the office he found a boy taking the letters from McNally's box, and fearing the lad had no authority to do so took the letters from him for the purpose of giving them to McNally, but Mr. Darden asserts that no lad came into the office at all, as he had not taken his eyes from the drawer until after Brayman had opened it himself and gone out again.

Mr. Brayman was taken before U. S. Commissioner Moulton for examination, but the accused waived his right to a hearing and the Commissioner fixed his bail at $9,000, but afterwards reduced it to $6,000, and Messrs. John Wentworth, Luther Haven, John S. Buchanan, and Lucius A. Willard became his sureties and he was released from custody.

After his arrest, his house and his room at the Democrat office were searched by the officers, but none of the missing letters were found.

Mr. Brayman was for many years connected with the Buffalo press and has always borne an irreproachable character. About four years ago he came to this city and became the associate editor of the Democrat, being entrusted with the management of that journal in the absence of its chief editor, Mr. Wentworth. During his residence in this city, he has won the esteem and confidence of a large portion of our citizens, hundreds of whom deem it inconceivable that he could have yielded to any temptation to commit such a crime. The accused man is a deacon of the First Baptist Church in this city. He has borne a leading part in the advancement and success of our benevolent and missionary enterprises, and at the time of his arrest the key of the church was found upon his person.

Mr. McNally is one of our most worthy citizens, and he has long … …been a leading politician, having … served … …twelve years in the … …Assembly and … …twelve hundred dollars by means of … these postoffice robberies, a loss he is ill able to bear. *Chicago Tribune, Saturday.*

LATER FROM MEXICO.—We are indebted to the courtesy of Gen. Goicuria, passenger by the steamship Texas, direct from the city of Mexico, for papers to the 9th inst., and from Vera Cruz to the 14th inst., per mail. The Heraldo, of that date, has the following authoritative and interesting document:

"We learn that the Government has contracted with Senor Domingo Goicuria for the establishment of a line of steamers between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, touching at Tampico."

As this announcement is made not only on authority of the Mexican Government, but of Gen. Goicuria himself, who is a man of means and enterprise, there can be no mistake on the subject. We learn, moreover, that the middle or latter part of next month has been fixed upon for the commencement of the trip. Gen. Goicuria is now on his way to New York for the purpose of perfecting his arrangements already in an advanced state of progress.

The Heraldo, of the same date, has also the following equally authoritative announcement:

We are assured that the Supreme Government has contracted with Senor Domingo Goicuria for the introduction of colonists within the Republic (what number is not stated); their passage to the country to be paid for them, and land given them upon which to work. These colonists are only to stand pledged to return the price of the passage, after a sufficient length of time, as well as the rent or value of the land, as may seem to them best. In view of the activity and character of Gen. Goicuria, we entertain the hope that we shall, ere long, receive from him a large number of useful colonists.

As to political intelligence, the twenty-four hours later furnishes but little really new. The capital remained firm in the conviction that war with Spain was inevitable, and the papers of the 6th are full of discussions as to where the money is to come from to carry it on. Several plans are suggested:

1. Sale of a portion of the national territory.
2. Confiscation of church property.
3. A forced loan.—*N. O. Picayune.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.

Nims, who shot Wagstaff, was discharged on the ground of self-defense.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.

The reported failure of Blanchard, Sherman, & Co. is unfounded.

TO INVALIDS.—Persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and various other aches and pains, are hereby notified that our supply of DR GRAEFE'S ELECTRIC OIL has arrived. This, we believe, is the most efficacious, cheapest, and speediest relief now before the public for the diseases it proposes to cure.

RAYMOND & PATTEN, Agents,
a18 eod6&wl 74 Fourth street.

WHITE TEETH, PERFUMED BREATH, AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXIONS.—Can be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when the using "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed FETRIDGE & CO., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists. Principal depot for the agents, Louisville, Ky. apr 21 &6beod&wjeowly

THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALI… …NIA.—John R. Bartlett, Esq., who was … …the Commissioner appointed to run the … …boundary between Mexico and the United States under President Fillmore's administration, in the years 1850-53, has written an elaborate paper, which appears in the Providence Journal, in which he takes decided ground in favor of the Southern line, near the 32d parallel of latitude, which has been selected by the Postmaster General for the overland mail route to California. Mr. Bartlett gives this route the preference on account of the many advantages which he says his observation assures him that it possesses. He traveled with seven loaded wagons, many pack mules, twenty-five oxen, and one hundred and fifty sheep, over a considerable portion of the line, and may therefore lay claim with good reason to know its characteristics. He thinks the Southern line has a narrower belt of woodless and waterless region to traverse than any other; the summit level at El Paso is only 3,800 or 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, while the summit level of the central or Albuquerque route, near the 35th parallel, is reported to have an elevation of about 7,000 feet. Between the Rio Grande and Colorado there was always found—if not visible on the surface it could be obtained by digging for it—and the whole extent was traversed without crippling a wagon. This region Mr. Bartlett pronounces admirably adapted for a wagon road or railway. Beyond the Colorado is the California desert, having a breadth of about 100 miles, which must be crossed. This is very hard and level, with occasional spots of sand. It is entirely destitute of wood, and nearly so of grass. Water in the dry seasons can only be had by digging; but it could probably be obtained in any desirable quantities by opening large wells, and by providing reservoirs to catch the overflowings of the Colorado. Carisa Creek furnishes water in the dryest seasons. From this point to San Diego water is found at convenient distances, and also an abundance of grass. Emigrant parties from Eastern Texas in large numbers have passed over this route, making, however, an unnecessary detour in one place which lengthened their journey one hundred miles. Mr. Bartlett, on his return, met numerous parties upon the road, and in one instance a flock of 17,000 sheep, all bound for San Francisco. He appeals to his published reports and dispatches to support his present statements, and asserts that although the region through which this road passes is no Paradise, and is poor in many respects, yet it is infinitely better and presents more advantages for a great national highway than any yet discovered to California.

☞The Herald's Vera Cruz correspondent, writing under date of the 4th, states that the mortality from the vomito was very great. Suicide was so frequent that it was regarded as epidemic. Smuggling was carried on to a great extent on the frontier. People were tired of the Spanish invasion re…

STATE BANK OF INDIANA.—The Board of Directors of the State Bank have returned for cancelling, one million two thousand one hundred and eighty dollars; redeemed within the last three months.

☞Speaking of the effect of the India war on commerce, the London correspondent of the New York Commercial says:

The disturbance likely to result in our trade with India during the next twelve months is leading to inquiries as to the various classes upon whom it will fall. The export trade to Calcutta, which amounts to a sum equal to £15,000,000 per annum, is carried on by Greek houses in London and Manchester. It consists in a great degree of cotton goods and metals. The Manchester manufacturers rarely ship on their own account. The Greeks buy the goods, pay for them by bills at long date, and wait a return of the proceeds. Whether a sudden stoppage of demand at Calcutta, where, according to the last accounts imported goods were unsaleable, will lead to any cases of disaster on this side, is a point to be determined. Different there have been no failures in that branch of business.

In the produce market the articles most likely to be affected are indigo and saltpetre. The saltpetre suitable for gunpowder is principally brought in the disturbed districts. The supply, therefore, is certain to be interrupted, and as the stock on hand here is comparatively small, prices are advancing.

☞The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

The report that an officer of the navy of the United States had taken steps, under the direction of Com. Armstrong, to purchase a large number of camels upon an island in the China Seas by way of indemnity for losses of Americans in the war between China and England, is undoubtedly incorrect; at least nothing is known of it at the Navy Department or the Department of State. It is a matter of doubt, also, whether even the President has the power to use such reprisals. In the recent discussions of the matter it has generally been the general opinion that the President cannot, without the authority of Congress, authorise reprisals.

MISSOURI ELECTION.—The St. Louis Intelligencer of Saturday says:

The str aggle is reduced very low indeed. As far as heard from Rollins yesterday was 41 ahead; and we can only guess at the number of Rollins and Democratic. Unless the unofficial returns should turn up something unexpectedly favorable for Mr. Rollins, we fear he is defeated by a very small vote.

ARREST OF JAMES O. BRAYMAN, EDITOR OF THE DEMOCRAT, UPON A CHARGE OF LARCENY.—A great deal of excitement prevailed yesterday in consequence of the arrest of Mr. James O. Brayman, one of the editors of the Chicago Democrat, upon a charge of robbing the drawer of McNally & Co. of valuable letters.

For the past two or three months. Messrs. McNally & Co., newspaper and periodical dealers, have had a large number of valuable letters, mostly registered ones, and they had complained to Postmaster Price. Dennis, the well known detective in the employment of the Department, was instructed to ferret out the matter, and if possible ascertain what became of the letters. Suspicion finally rested upon

On Wednesday morning last Mr. Brayman was seen to open McNally's drawer, but took nothing out, there being no letters in it. On the following morning, Thursday, Mr. Brayman was again seen to open the drawer, and take out seven letters, one of which was a money letter, containing a number of bank bills. As may be presumed, the officers were not a little astonished at this; but aware that Mr. Brayman was an intimate friend of McNally's, and still believing it impossible he could be guilty of such larceny, thought it better to wait before arresting him and ascertain if the letters were not returned to McNally as there seemed a strong probability that they were taken for that purpose. On the following morning, Friday, the letters were not returned to their owner, and a strict watch was kept. Mr. Brayman came in and … …out, and after taking the exchange papers out of the Democrat's drawer, he again opened McNally's drawer and took out three letters, putting them in his pantaloon's pocket. As soon as he … …could unlock and open … the drawer, officer Dennis took him into custody, … and the letters were found upon his person. In his … pocket was also found a key which opened McNally's … drawer.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1857.

THE APPROACHING NATIONAL FAIR.—On next Monday one of the most important and interesting events occurs in our immediate vicinity that has ever transpired in the West. We refer to the opening of the annual exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society. The previous fairs of that institution have been held in the East, and this recognition of the vast industrial resources of the central valley by selecting one of its most prominent cities was eminently proper—a fit tribute to the energy and zeal with which our people have always prosecuted agricultural pursuits.

The National Fair has heretofore been an admirable reflex of the agricultural interests of the country—illustrating the manifold products of the various sections of the country, and affording to the visitor at a glance a panorama of the diversified results of our fertile fields, wonderful climate, different systems of cultivation, and prolific inventive genius. The Northern and Atlantic States have, however, generally taken the precedence in these exhibitions. Not from the fact that they were more able to do so, but simply from the place of exhibition being more accessible to their farmers and inventors. Now that a central position has been selected, we anticipate a more truly national display of the agricultural wealth of the Union than ever before.

The Fair, as is well known, is to be held during each day of the week commencing on Monday, the 31st inst. The programme will be somewhat different from that followed at the local exhibitions, having been, we think, changed with great wisdom so as to permit the more close and rigid inspection of all articles by visitors and judges.

The finest display of blooded cattle that has ever been witnessed in the Union is confidently expected. We shall see horses of the Morgan and Messenger stock from New England; Herefords and Devons from the stock growers of New York; grand cows and bulls from our sister States, while Kentucky anticipates a triumph for her unparalleled cattle. Entries for the stock rings have been made from all sections, and whoever would witness the efforts of care and attention in the cultivation of the best breeds of our domestic animals, would see to what perfection they can be brought by the thorough development of their best points, should be present at the magnificent displays of next week. The stabling accommodations for these large herds of stock are very ample, and of the most superior description. Feed and water will be supplied, and every facility afforded the exhibitor.

But the important features of the exhibition will scarcely compare in interest with other departments of the fair. A splendid octagonal building has been erected in which will be displayed a rare and beautiful collection of fruits and flowers. Our own horticulturists are using every exertion to make an exhibit worthy of their great taste and lovely and fruitful grounds, while there will be thousands of choice contributions from abroad. The upper story of this Floral Hall will be devoted to statuary, paintings, &c., and to obtain elegant and worthy specimens of the fine arts a special agent of the society has visited the Eastern cities.

The Implement Hall is a new building of commodious size, and will be fitted up with every description of machinery. Whatever in the line of improvements can interest the practical agriculturist, whatever has been done to promote scientific farming—may be seen there.

The Manufacturers' Tent will be another and important feature of the exhibition. It will contain specimens of the handicraft of our artizans of every State in the Union.

We have thus enumerated some of the attractions of the approaching week. But they are small in comparison with others. It will be well worth a journey here to see the vast multitude that will be assembled. There will be an opportunity for the re-union of friends, of forming associations with people from remote portions of the confederacy, and of thus cementing the bonds of our Union. The interest of the occasion will be still further heightened by the presence of a large number of distinguished gentlemen, among them ex-President Pierce, Geo. W. P. Custis, Lord Napier, and others.

The week of the fair will be a gala one indeed. Louisville intends attiring herself in holiday robes. Whatever of amusement and enjoyment she can supply her thousands of guests will be lavishly afforded. In these matters she will deal with no stinted and grudging hand. The doors of her houses are wide open. Into her homes she will welcome the stranger with Kentucky hospitality. None need fear coming for lack of accommodations. We are satisfied that they will not only be sufficient for the multitude, but of that order and style that will win the admiration and respect of all who tarry with us for a time. Such a great era in the history of Louisville, and her citizens are determined to be equal to the importance of the occasion.

THE NATIONAL FAIR.—The improvements on the grounds of the Southwestern Agricultural Society, for the benefit of the U. S. Agricultural Society's Exhibition, are rapidly progressing toward completion. Each of the buildings is admirably located, and already the grounds present a beautiful appearance. They have been considerably enlarged, and now include the beautiful grove on the west of the old enclosure, the residence in which will be appropriated to the ladies as a retiring room in addition to the banking heretofore used for that purpose.

The booths and refreshment stabling establishments which formerly cumbered the ground, and also the cross fences which obstructed communication with different parts of the enclosure, have all been removed, and the whole now presents one unbroken lawn, carpeted with verdure and covered with shade trees, interspersed here and there with the elegant and spacious structures devoted to the exhibition, and the picturesque tents of the officers of the Society, over all of which wave in free and glittering folds the stars and stripes and the flags of the various departments of the exhibition.

The stables, which will number about eight hundred, have been re-arranged so as to be at the same time more convenient of access and more sightly. The number of entries of horses and cattle already noticed indicates that there will be a demand for all the stables provided, and perhaps for many more.

The Floral Hall and Gallery of Fine Arts is a light and tasteful building situated in the centre of the amphitheatre. It will be tastefully decorated and filled with contributions of interest. A band of music will be stationed here, and this will doubtless be a favorite resort with the ladies and all who love flowers, fruits, and fine arts. Some of the most exquisite statuary and finest paintings in the country will be placed on exhibition in the Gallery of Fine Arts, which will be a novel and attractive and truly interesting feature of the exhibition.

Manufacturers' Hall, southwest of Floral Hall, is a magnificent tent of mammoth proportions, affording cover for all the contributions that have ever found place in the halls of the Patent Office.

Next to this comes the Implement and Machine Hall. Here is one of the grandest features of the exhibition. A shaft of over one hundred feet in length, supplied with ample power, furnishes motion to a vast number of engines and machines of indescribable usefulness, all whizzing and buzzing and doing the work of thousands of men.

A beautiful fountain will be placed in an appropriate location, which will be continually casting its refreshing showers of spray around it.

Under the control of "mine host of the Galt," Mr. John Raine, an extensive dining and banqueting saloon has been prepared, where dinner will be served daily for the million in a style equal to that of our first class hotels.

Mr. Stevens, the confectioner, has erected several saloons, where ice-creams and other cooling preparations and confections of all kinds will be ever ready to be served.

Altogether the preparations for this exhibition are more complete and made upon a grander scale than has ever been attempted at any exhibition in the country. The show of stock and horses and implements, &c., and the concourse of visitors will be fully worthy of all the extensive preparations. The entry books are now open, and a considerable number of entries are already made. Exhibitors of cattle, horses, &c., will find it much to their advantage to make entries at as early a day as possible, in order that stalls may not only be assigned, but that a card having the name and age of the animal may be prepared and put up in the proper stalls. If entries are delayed until the commencement of the exhibition, it will be impossible to have the cards prepared. A large number of our most distinguished countrymen and some of the Representatives of foreign Governments will be present, and a host of the most successful agriculturists and cattle-breeders in the Union have already announced their intention to attend the Fair.

This Fifth Annual Exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society at Louisville will be long remembered as one of the most interesting and successful popular meetings ever held. The people of the West should take advantage of this opportunity to attend the exhibition, as it may be several years before it will be held in the West again.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY MACHINES.—Mr. Wm. Lennox, superintendent of the machine department, is and will be on the Fair Grounds at all hours during the day to assign positions to any one wishing to locate their machinery in person. He can also be found at the business office of the society from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange. Those who wish to make their entries and rely upon the superintendent to locate their machinery can do so at the Secretary's office during the day.

☞The Commissioners of the Indiana sinking fund give notice that they are ready to purchase, at ninety per cent. and accrued interest, any amount not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars of Indiana State bonds maturing within eight years, if presented at the banking house of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier, & Co., New York, previous to the 1st of October.

☞The experiments on the Baltimore, Wilmington, & Philadelphia Railroad prove beyond doubt that coal can be used at one-half the cost of wood, that coal can be made on account of the facility afforded in keeping up a uniform heat in generating steam. With the proper manufacture of locomotives, coal will entirely supercede wood.

☞Gerald Griffin, an eloquent Irish novelist, declared that his countrymen, no matter how long they lived, seldom arrived at "years of discretion."

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

QUEBEC, Aug. 23.

The Canadian screw steamship Anglo-Saxon arrived at this port this (Sunday) morning. She left Liverpool at about 2 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, the 12th inst.

The route of the Anglo-Saxon was too far north of the line selected for the Atlantic cable to lead to any expectation of her falling in with the telegraph cable fleet. The Anglo-Saxon reports much thick weather and constant headwinds through the whole passage.

Owing to an accident on shore in connection with the landing of the cable, the telegraph expedition did not fully sail from Valentia, Ireland, until the evening of Friday, the 7th. The latest report from Valentia is dated Aug. 10, 4 o'clock, P. M., and is as follows:

"The work of laying down the Atlantic cable is going on as satisfactorily as the best friends of the great enterprise could desire."

Up to the present time about three hundred miles of cable have been laid. The depth of water into which it is now being submerged is nearly two miles. The laying of the cable from shallow to deep water was effected without any difficulty. The signals from on board the steamer Niagara are everything that an electrician could desire. The steamers are heading west with moderate fair breeze, and the cable is being run out from on board the Niagara at the rate of about five miles per hour, and messages are being constantly received on shore. The following is the latest flash from on board the Niagara:

"All well on board; moderate westerly wind; all more and more trustful of complete success."

The steamer Vanderbilt, from New York, arrived off Southampton on Tuesday, the 11th. Her passage is called 9 days and 13 hours mean-time.

The Atlantic, which sailed from New York at the same time with Vanderbilt, arrived at Liverpool at 12 on the night of the 11th.

The Cunard steamship America arrived at Liverpool on the 12th.

Lord John Russell had reported from the Parliamentary Select Committee that the Jews could not be admitted as members of Parliament under the existing oath of a Christian country.

Lord Palmerston submitted to the House of Commons the difficulties with France in regard to the Moldavian elections, and stated that it had been decided in conference at Paris, France to recommend the Sultan to annul the late election.

Lord Palmerston also stated that there had been differences between the English and French Governments relative to the Principalities, not as to their union but simply as to the regularity of the elections. There was good reason to believe that Austria would concur with the decision arrived at between the French and English governments, and that the Sultan, seeing that there was nothing in the measures recommended that would compromise his dignity or independence, would adopt their views and have the elections void.

Lord Palmerston said that there was no ground to apprehend any estrangement between France and England on account of the Moldavian difficulties.

A private bill had taken place in Parliament in regard to the affairs of India. Lord Palmerston stated that 30,000 troops had been sent out, and that the health of the troops was good.

Mr. D'Israeli exposed the opinion that the campaign for this year was lost.

The Emperor and Empress had returned to Paris, and the Queen was momentarily expected when the Anglo-Saxon sailed.

The French news is of little interest. The journals unanimously support the attitude assumed by the French Ambassador at Constantinople. A dispatch from Vienna states that the representatives of France, Russia, Prussia, and Sardinia have announced, in notes couched in precisely similar terms, the cessation of diplomatic relations with Naples and their approaching departure from Constantinople. The Russian Ambassador struck his flag on the 6th inst.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that the pending difficulties in regard to Moldavia, will be submitted for solution to a conference of representatives of the various powers interested.

Late Madrid papers state that the government is informed that certain inhabitants of Cuba have framed a petition for assisting the filibusters in the first instance that there is no provision allowing caveat or to withdraw any portion of the twenty dollars; and in the second place, that without conforming to the law relating to making contracts it cannot be said that one has legally been made. Consequently it is impossible to withdraw an application before it is made, and that a caveat is not an application for the extent of any possible action of the kind is maintained; fellow citizens, quite near 50 good markets at the head of the above figures.

Moore, Green & Sewell quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants	$1 10	Wanted.
80 acre warrants	2 20	do
120 acre warrants	3 30	do
160 acre warrants	4 40	do

Messrs. Sweeny, Hittenhouse, Fank, & Co., of Washington, quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants	$1 10	$1 15
80 acre warrants	2 20	2 30
120 acre warrants	3 30	3 40
160 acre warrants	4 40	4 50

4 1850 Jan 7-21-28, Feb 4-18. April 1 to Aug 30

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.

SMUT IN WHEAT.—As there is more smut in wheat this season than usual, and as it is a well-established fact that smutty seed will produce smutty wheat, it is of importance that farmers take unusual precautions against it. It will be seen by the following report of some experiments by Dr. Steele that *chloride of lime* has been found almost a specific for this disease. We should have great confidence in it as a preventive of the smut balls were all broken, as they are very apt to be if threshed by a machine while very dry, but we doubt the efficacy of this or any other remedy in disinfecting seed wheat which has whole smut balls mixed with it. When the balls are broken in threshing, the spores or seed of the fungus is scattered through the wheat and adheres to every grain. The steep will no doubt destroy the vegetating principle of all that is thus fully exposed to its action, but the perfect smut balls we should expect to resist the action of steeps as effectually as the sound wheat. Here is what is said in the Boston Cultivator about Dr. Steele's results:

CHLORINE OF LIME FOR SMUT.—As the result of a series of experiments in relation to the above, Dr. Steele, of Dublin, arrives at the following conclusions:

1. That wheat seed infected with smut produces plants, the grain of which is filled with a similar fungus.

2. That the presence of the smut or fungus is injurious to the straw, as well as destructive of the grain.

3. That steeping the affected seed in a saturated solution of Glauber's salts, and sprinkling it with quick lime, be on but little effect in preventing smut in the future plants.

4. That steeping the infected seed in a solution of one pound of lime to nearly a specific in preventing the future plants, and very much more effectual for this purpose than the steep of Glauber's salts, so highly praised by a French commission.

5. That chloride of lime has, during a few years past, been used as a wheat-steep by several farmers in two different districts, and with the same satisfactory results.

The solution used is made by mixing 1 lb. of chloride of lime in 1 gallon of water (soft), stirring frequently with a *stick*, or something *wooden*, for two hours, or till dissolved. Put the grain to be steeped in a large quantity of water in a tub or barrel, and remove all the grains that swim. Pour off the water and add to the seed enough of the chloride of lime solution to cover it. Allow it to remain two hours, and then drain off the solution, and sprinkle the grain with lime, in the proportion of one pound of lime to a bushel of grain, and sow as long as they can get remunerative crops, and then either sell out or resort to concentrated fertilizers, which stimulate the soil to part with its last atom of fertility, and leave it nearly barren. They are generally energetic men, work hard, and push their help as hard as they can to their crops. They plant a very large breadth of land, and a few years find the soil all run out. They do not believe in plowing in crops, or in making composts, or in saving the stable manures, but they will not see any utility in carting dirt into the barn yard and stables to enrich the land, it looks like a waste of labor. If near the shore, they rely upon fish to stimulate the soil when it fails to produce remunerative crops, and thus crop after crop of grain and grass is taken off, and the soil is robbed of its humus, its carbon, and runs to sorrel. If inland, they rely upon Peruvian guano, which in a few years serves the soil in the same manner. The theory of these farmers is to get rich by the shortest way possible, and we believe more surely than any other business. The skinning process, which is reckless of the soil, and only looks to the present, is the ad policy both for the farm and its owner. Let it be abandoned.—*American Agriculturist.*

PROVIDE FOR ANOTHER YEAR.—*Striking Cuttings.* Friends, your flower garden looks gay now. Your verbenas, your geraniums, your petunias, cuphesa, all look as though they will never tire. Your dahlias are getting to their climax, your chrysanthemums admonishing us of the lapse of time. Soon which is, that by and by comes fall, and then frost, and all your glory is gone, with quite a number of your pets with it.

In view of these facts, have you made any provision for another year? Do you intend to do so? If you do, then, believe me, it is high time you began to see about it.

Take off as many slips as you require from your geraniums. To save trouble, select such pieces only as will run about three or four inches long; pull them off with a heel, that is, with a little piece of the bark of the stem attached to the end of the slip; strip off the leaves—all but two or three at the top, and lay them in a spot sheltered from the sun—if inclined to be moist so much the better. Let them lay here at least a week or ten days. Then take some four or six inch pots, put a good crock in the bottom, fill up with soil, and stick in about six of your dried up cuttings. They will doubtless, contrary to your expectations, commence growing. If the life be there in them, strike root, and form perfect plants. They will keep readily in these pots until next spring, when they may be repotted into pots singly, or turned out into the garden, as the weather may then be.

Each plant, it taken given new life to the bloody they purify it, take from it all impure deposits, and equalize its whole circulation.

One or two doses of Radway's Regulators will entirely remove all distressing symptoms of Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Nervousness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Foul Stomach, Biliousness, Melancholy, and will cure all organic disease, either of the kidneys, bladder, liver, or any other of the viscera or weakening discharges may rely upon a prompt cure and regular periods if Radway's Regulators are taken.

Every dose of Radway's Regulator will impart to the whole new strength within the body of the weak, feeble, and infirm, and in a few days in a single year. Thy once buds change they experience in a few hours. The dispirited and weak-feeble become strong and happy; the sick and debilitated, strong and vigorous.

Edwin S. Morris and J. B. Wilder agents.

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Drawing $10; Painting in Water Colors $15, in Oil $20.	

The tuition bills are to be paid in advance, one-half at the beginning of each session, the balance in the middle of each session.

The first session of the ensuing collegiate year will commence on Monday, 3rd September, and the second February 1, 1858. The School building is situated on Sixth street between Walnut and Chestnut streets.

By order of the Board,

July 22 dd&wtSepl CURRAN POPE, Chairman.

ROWE'S PRIZE CRUSHING MILL,

IMPROVED AND REPATENTED.

THIS is the only mill that can do the work of a farm or plantation and for cheapness, simplicity, durability, and efficiency, is unequalled and needs only trial to prove it. Was formerly and for a long time a stage driver in Louisville and Shelbyville. Suffice it to say that there is no disorder of any organ, unless caused by malformation for which they do not, and for the simple reason that they act directly upon the elements which make up the whole body, and are composed of such vegetable parts only as are known by the most eminent physicians of the world to be perfectly safe and certain in their operation.

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[For the Louisville Journal.]

MY CASTLE.

BY MARY E. NEALY.

Oh come, my friend, and see my spirit's castle,
Though some, nor sculptured dome your eyes may scan,
Though there no crouching knee, no suppliant vassal
Bends low to mock the dignity of man.

Not from this earth, through yonder trackless ether
Searching some favored planet, will I roam;
But by the river's side, or on the heather,
Or any where on earth might be my home.

But death is banished far from my fair dwelling,
And time, whose shadow o'er the world doth roll;
And still another—larger sorrow, telling
Of unengendered loathsome of soul!

For in my home, each stream of love out-going
Is not parched up or sunk beneath the sand,
But meeting kindred waves, and backward flowing,
Gives a deep joy unknown in that dark land.

And noble spirits there together wander,
Oppressed no more by doubt or gloom or care,
Free as the wind that moves the pine trees yonder,
For joy and hope are constant inmates there.

And Love—the presence breathes in all around me,
Thou sing'st a halo o'er the rocks and streams,
Thy perfume, on the very airs that bound me,
Seems floating, tinging soft life's sunny beams.

The birds "in music tone their loves are telling,"
The flowers bend lovingly above the streams,
The very flush of golden glory swelling
Around the sunset, casteth back love's beams!

Now, what, think you, I care for earthly splendor,
For gilded pomp, or world-polluted fame?
While I can hear one voice, in accents tender,
Breathe, in love's melody, my cherished name!

Then on, proud world! thy empty honors spurning—
Thou hast no power to chill the spirits bored
Free! free at last, from all life's bitter yearning,
My home is now in Love's bright atmosphere!

INDIANAPOLIS, February, '57.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

CHRISTMAS EVE—TO MY MOTHER.

Mother, how the hearts are scattered
That once throbbed around thy hearth—
Some in other homes are beating,
Some no longer beat on earth.

Many precious links are broken
From affection's jeweled chain,
Many a cherished one has left thee,
Never to return again;

Some are yet on time's dim ocean,
Signaling for help in restless waste,
Ever floating near and nearer
To the portals of the grave.

Mother, dost thou not remember
How we sat last Christmas eve
Weaving bright and happy visions
That glad hearth stone may weave?

Two dear ones were then among us,
Each with heart as true and brave,
Speaking scorn of gentle kindness,
But they both have left thee now;

At thy hearth their chairs stand vacant,
Folded are their eyes of light—
Only mute, but ever present
Are those dear ones to thy sight.

Thou'lt soon be, darling, on the way,
Quill as the winter's snow—
Oh, that we could prolong thy stay
Till softer breezes blow.

Till warmer clouds do bathe the skies,
And mild and genial weather
When roses shed their sweetest sigh
Around thine earthly home.

Alas! I know this cannot be;
How touching is the pain
To feel that thou shalt never see
The springing buds again—

That we shall hear the summer birds
Sing all our life-time long,
But never more thy little words
Of wonder at their song!

Nor when the golden twilight fills
This pleasant, airy room,
Show thee the purple-crested hills
And valleys filled with bloom.

Ah, not thy little fluttering wing
Too soon will cleave its way
Beyond the odors of the spring
That woo thy sweet delay.

And we shall strain our flooded eyes
Along thine airy track,
And vainly still with memory sighs
Thy little presence back;

For nevermore while buds the bough
Or holds the funeral urn
The ashes of the loved shall thou
Unto our arms return.

Dear little sufferer, wish thee fall
Our fond heart's dearest schemes;
Thou wast the centre of them all,
Bright transitory dreams—

Dreams unsubstantial as the light
That paints the evening cloud,
That taketh while it changeth the sight
The semblance of a shroud!

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE YEARS.

The years! oh, how swiftly, how swiftly they glide,
Like a river they flow—like a river they flow,
They are bearing us on, and still on to that shore
Where the great heart of time shall pulsate nevermore,
And our barks which are struggling to-day through the tide
Shall be moored at the last to the green tree of life.

They come o'er our pathway in beautiful beams,
As the pure light of morning o'er shadowy streams,
And our souls thrill with joy as with fingers unseen,
They twine o'er life's archive rich garlands of green,
And fold round our own truthful hearts as they go,
Whose warm clinging love is forgotten no more.

But they come not, they come not in gladness alone,
They bring to us many a sorrowful tone:
They are laden with tear-drops and laden with sighs,
They are filled with farewells and with love's broken ties,
They are mantled in mourning and crowned with deep fears,
And the smiles that they bring are all mingled with tears.

Yet the years, they are angels of mercy and love,
That are bearing us up to the city above,
To the beautiful home of the pure and the blest,
Where the tempest is still and the waves are at rest,
Where the sorrowful thoughts of our sad hearts shall cease,
And our years melt away in the ocean of peace.

MATILDA.

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[For the Louisville Journal.]

THOUGHTS OF THE FLOWERS.

BY SALLIE M. BUTAN.

They are passing as all I love has passed,
And the summer is passing too;
The sunniest! Perchance it may be the last
That my eyes, on earth, shall view.
The summer whose winds and birds have sung
Sweet songs to my weary heart,
To soothe its grief for the lovely and young,
For the dream it has soon depart.

Alas! in the hue that its rose bore
How often I seemed to see
The crimson Cheeks, that thy sweet lip wore
When it sighed love-words to me!
And Pureet the violet's downy blue
Has recalled thine eye's lost light,
And the lily reminds of a brow I knew,
Whose beauty is dust to-night.

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ELDERBERRY WINE AND STRUP.—In answer to a correspondent, we give the following recipes:

Elderberry Wine.—A correspondent of the Cultivator, some years since, furnished the following:

Take three quarts of black elderberries, when quite ripe, to a gallon of water and four pounds of brown sugar, a little root ginger, and a few cloves. Boil the berries and water half an hour, strain them, and then boil the wine and spice together about an hour. Skim the froth as it rises. When it is boiled, let it stand till almost cold; then add a teacup full of yeast, and let it stand three days. Then barrel it, and let it stand four months, when it may be bottled, with a lump of sugar in each bottle. Cork tight, and keep in a cool place. Age improves it.

The following is from Mrs. Rundell's Domestic Cookery:

To every quart of elderberries put two quarts of water, boil half an hour, run the liquor and break the fruit through a hair sieve; then to every quart of juice put three-quarters of a pound of Lisbon sugar, coarse, but not the very coarsest. Boil the whole a quarter of an hour, with some Jamaica peppers, ginger, and a few cloves. Pour it into a tub, and when of a proper warmth, into the barrel, with toast and yeast to work, which there is more difficulty to make to do than most other liquors. When it ceases to hiss, put a quart of brandy to eight gallons, and stop up. Bottle in the spring or at Christmas. The liquor must be in a warm place to make it work.

Elderberry Syrup.—We find the following in an old volume of the New England Farmer:

Take of the juice of elderberry one quart; boil it to one pint; strain and add two pounds of double-refined sugar; again place it over the fire and when it shall have boiled, remove it from the fire, and when cold, bottle it for use, taking care to have it well covered. With a less quantity of sugar there will be danger of its becoming mouldy. As a gentle purgative, this syrup is an excellent medicine, of very pleasant taste, and is peculiarly serviceable to children who are not easily induced to take common medicine. The dose for an adult is a wine-glass full.—*Country Gentleman.*

Remarks.—We are in favor of any feasible method of getting rid of elder, hence we publish the above recipes for making way with the berries. As to the wine, if "age improves it," by all means make up all your berries and put it away to improve.

THE CHIEF AIM IN FARMING.—There are many cultivators of the soil who seem to have no well defined purpose in their husbandry. They have no plans laid far ahead, which they are seeking to realize in their practice. They exist rather than live, are listless in their efforts, and effect no beneficial changes in the soil they attempt to cultivate. Every thing about them wears the aspect of decay. The farm buildings are never repaired while it is possible to get along without it. Scarcely can see the gaps in the roof where the wind has blown off the shingles, and the missing boards and swinging clapboards from the sides of the building. The fences go down, and the cattle make daily from the mowing fields, and no drains are made in the swampy and low lands. They simply contrive to get along, their land and themselves growing poorer every year.

There is another class, who have purpose and energy enough, but it is not well directed. Their aim in farming is to get the most possible out of the soil, and to do it in the shortest time. In vain is a large quantity of vegetable matter thrown into the shape of composts and fertilizers. Their whole farming operations are based upon the theory that the soil is a living will that will always send its waters and its wealth to the surface in spite of the ill-directed and difficult cropping.

The plant and sow as long as they can get remunerative crops, and then either sell out or resort to concentrated fertilizers, which stimulate the soil to part with its last atom of fertility, and leave it nearly barren. They are generally energetic men, work hard, and push their help as hard as they can to their crops. They plant a very large breadth of land, and a few years find the soil all run out. They do not believe in plowing in crops, or in making composts, or in saving the stable manures, but they will not see any utility in carting dirt into the barn yard and stables to enrich the land, it looks like a waste of labor. If near the shore, they rely upon fish to stimulate the soil when it fails to produce remunerative crops, and thus crop after crop of grain and grass is taken off, and the soil is robbed of its humus, its carbon, and runs to sorrel. If inland, they rely upon Peruvian guano, which in a few years serves the soil in the same manner. The theory of these farmers is to get rich by the shortest way possible and we believe more surely than any other business. The skinning process, which is reckless of the soil, and only looks to the present, is the ad policy both for the farm and its owner. Let it be abandoned.—*American Agriculturist.*

PROVIDE FOR ANOTHER YEAR.—*Striking Cuttings.* Friends, your flower garden looks gay now. Your verbenas, your geraniums, your petunias, cuphesa, all look as though they will never tire. Your dahlias are getting to their climax, your chrysanthemums admonishing us of the lapse of time. Soon which is, that by and by comes fall, and then frost, and all your glory is gone, with quite a number of your pets with it.

In view of these facts, have you made any provision for another year? Do you intend to do so? If you do, then, believe me, it is high time you began to see about it.

Take off as many slips as you require from your geraniums. To save trouble, select such pieces only as will run about three or four inches long; pull them off with a heel, that is, with a little piece of the bark of the stem attached to the end of the slip; strip off the leaves—all but two or three at the top, and lay them in a spot sheltered from the sun—if inclined to be moist so much the better. Let them lay here at least a week or ten days. Then take some four or six inch pots, put a good crock in the bottom, fill up with soil, and stick in about six of your dried up cuttings. They will doubtless, contrary to your expectations, commence growing. If the life be there in them, strike root, and form perfect plants. They will keep readily in these pots until next spring, when they may be repotted into pots singly, or turned out into the garden, as the weather may then be.

Each plant, it taken given new life to the bloody they purify it, take from it all impure deposits, and equalize its whole circulation.

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[For the Louisville Journal.]

PLAINT TO DYING LITTLE GRACE.

BY J. Q. A. WOOD.

I've watched, I've waited for the spring's
Soft sunbeam, my sweetest one,
I trusted that its healing wings
Would calm thy pulses wild;
But faster, faster still they beat
The purple artery's wave,
The chance of hope I see not yet
Down stepping to the grave.

It breaks my heart to hear the moan
'Tis dreadful thus to trace
Death's cypress-shaded vale alone,
Sweet, faded little Grace,
To lay thy little aching head
Down in a wilderness
Beneath the cold gray clods, instead
Of on thy mother's breast.

Thou'lt soon be, darling, on the way,
Quill as the winter's snow—
Oh, that we could prolong thy stay
Till softer breezes blow.
Till warmer clouds do bathe the skies,
And mild and genial weather
When roses shed their sweetest sigh
Around thine earthly home.

Alas! I know this cannot be;
How touching is the pain
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